NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXIV. No. 23712. 報西林字 SHANGHAI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1941 Registered at the C.P.O. Postage: China and Japan 1 cent. abroad 30 cents. THIRTY CENTS

Genoa Heavily Shelled By Mediterranean Fleet

"Highly Successful" Operations On Italian Base Reported

London, Feb. 9.

THE great Italian naval base of Genoa has been attacked from the sea by the British Navy.

An Admiralty communique states that at dawn this morning heavy and light naval forces carried out a heavy bombardment of the port.

Although no details are yet available, the communique adds, preliminary reports indicate that the operations were highly successful.

Genoa, the fourth city of Italy, is the chief port and an important shipbuilding centre, with 650,000 inhabitants.

Situated in the north-west on the Ligurian sea, it is within 100 miles of the French Riviera.

Although this is the first bombardment from the sea, bombers have raided docks and factories at Genoa on four occasions during the present war.—Reuter.

Greek Operations

Athens, Feb. 9.

During the first three months of the Italian war on Greece, three Italian submarines and in addition Italian transports totalling more than 35,000 tons have been sunk.

The latter include an auxiliary warship armed with two guns. This information is contained in a statement by the Greek Admiralty, which goes on to discuss the "purely imaginary losses which, the Italian fleet is reported to have inflicted on the Greek Navy."

Disproving Italian claims, the Admiralty declares all Greek destroyers are in excellent condition, not the slightest damage having been inflicted on the Greek merchant navy in the Ægean or Mediterranean by enemy action, or any other cause.

In Italian bombardments of Corfu, it was stated, not a single military objective had been hit because there was none—the only result had been a massacre of women and children.

The alleged bombardment of the Greek-occupied Albanian coast has been completely ineffective, except when Italian warships fired in error on Italian positions and thereby assisted in their easy capture, it was concluded.—Reuter.

Dodecanese Raided

Rome, Feb. 9.

Attacks by British planes on airfields in the Dodecanese islands are admitted in an official communique, which says that some damage was caused.—Reuter.

Malta Raided

Malta, Feb. 9.

Several aircraft flew singly over Malta at intervals between dusk and midnight on Friday and a number of bombs were dropped. There was no material damage to civilian property and none at all to Government property, states a communique.

One civilian was killed and another injured.—Reuter.

Black Shirts Meet Disastrous Defeat

Vaunted Italian Troops Mown Down Near Klisura, Put to Flight

Athens, Feb. 9.

The Greeks have inflicted great losses on Mussolin's Blackshirt troops in the most disastrous of all counter-attacks yet delivered by the Italians in Albania, according to the Athens radio yesterday.

The Italian debacle took place on the central battlefield, which the enemy left strewn with dead and wounded, the announcer said.

The Italians on Friday launched an abortive attempt to break through the Greek forces closing in on them at a point in a Klisura mountain pass on the central front. Blackshirts, wearing their distinctive uniform, tried to carry the day, but before they even had time to deploy for the engagement, the Greeks had stopped them. Greek guns supported the action of the infantry.

Great losses were inflicted on the Italians and every round fired scored direct hits, throwing the enemy into confusion. After a short and stubborn fight the counter-attack was virtually smashed. Then Greek infantry with fixed bayonets charged the Blackshirts as they fled in the greatest disorder down the steep mountain pass and through narrow gorges.

Many Prisoners Taken

The Greeks took many prisoners, including a number of officers. Press observers on the front, the announcer said, remarked that the losses suffered by the Italians in this battle proved it to have been the most disastrous of all counter-attacks yet delivered by the Italians.

The unsuccessful attack was launched at a point where only a few days previously the Greeks had smashed Italian counter-offensives supported by tanks and armoured cars.

An intense artillery duel took place in the Tepelini area and an intensive hammering was given by Greek guns to Italian positions on other fronts.

The Greek advance is satisfactory, added the announcer, and has brought the army close to an area in which the major objectives aimed at are situated.—Reuter.

The King Sends Cable To General Wavell

Capture of Benghazi Said "Notable Landmark"

London, Feb. 9.

H. M. the King has sent a message to General Sir Archibald Wavell congratulating him on the capture of Benghazi. The message says:

"The capture of Benghazi is a notable landmark in the campaign in North Africa which is being carried on by you with such brilliance and by the Imperial troops under your command, in conjunction with the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

"I warmly congratulate all ranks of the Army of the Nile and of the sister services on this further success which will rank high in the military annals of the Brtish Empire."—Reuter.

Philippines Believed Next Aim of Axis

U.S. War Under-Secretary States Islands "Marked"

Washington, Feb. 9.

Mr. Robert Patterson, Under Secretary of War, speaking at the annual meeting of the military order of Sarabao, hinted yesterday that the Axis already had plotted the Philippines as a site for a projected "new order."

Mr. Patterson said that the Philippines Army might become a bulwark of civilization and that the islands today possessed strategical importance undreamed of when the first American officers arrived there early in the century.

The training and equipping of the Philippines Army now was a main concern of the Commonwealth, Mr. Patterson said.—United Press.

Canadian Troops Warned Hitler May Be Compelled to Attempt Invasion

Confidence in Ability to Meet Attack Expressed By General Sir John Dill; Mr. Amery's View

London, Feb. 9.

"It is my belief that the Germans may be forced to attempt an invasion," declared General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, addressing troops of the Second Canadian Division "somewhere in England" yesterday.

General Sir John Dill added: "We have had a wonderful and most important successes in Libya, but the defence of these islands is what matters most. If they do have a crack at us, I am confident that you are the men to take them on."

Also expressing the same view that Hitler's position was so difficult he was bound to make an invasion bid sooner or later, Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, speaking at Islington (London) yesterday, said they must realize that the next big move on the enemy's part was imminent.

"Next Murderous Spring"

"The Nazi tiger, crouching in his thicket, is collecting himself for his next murderous and desperate spring. He is not as fresh a tiger as he was. He is somewhat heavy and distended with all the indigestible booty which he has swallowed."

Regarding the invasion, Mr. Amery said that Hitler had been looking at that leap for months and the longer he had looked the less he had liked the prospect.

All the same, it was a possibility that could not be excluded.

Another "Pep Talk" For Nazis

General Milch, Inspector-General of the Luftwaffe, has seen fit to give another warning to the German people about the dangers which confront everyone in Germany today as a result of British air raids.

Speaking on the German radio last night, he hinted that the German people must expect more intensified raids by the R.A.F., and told his listeners that they would have to hang on by their teeth and do their duty in a great task.

This is the second time within a few days that General Milch has talked to the German people about the R.A.F. attacks. It is also learned that a few days ago, Grand-Admiral Raeder also gave a similar "pep talk" to German dock workers.—Reuter.

England's "Doom" Predicted

Berlin, Feb. 9.

Herr Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, addressing a mass meeting, observed yesterday that the German people were waiting for the day "when England's hour will sound."

Herr Goebbels declared Germany had unshakeable confidence in victory and described "England of 1941" as "only a shadow of its former might."—United Press.

British Make Another Big Advance

Point 140 Miles South Of Benghazi Captured

Cairo, Feb. 9.

A further big advance by British forces in Libya is announced in today's communique issued by the Middle East Command.

El Agheila—about 140 miles south of Benghazi—has been occupied by advance elements of British armoured forces.

Clearance of the battlefield south of Benghazi is continuing. In addition to an Army Commander and a Corps Commander already reported as captured, five other senior Generals and many thousands of prisoners have been taken. Owing to the extent of the area covered by the final operations, some time will elapse before the exact number of prisoners and the amount of war materials captured can be known.

Eight Italian planes were destroyed on the ground at Alomata in Abyssinia, states a communique by the R.A.F. headquarters in the Middle East.

Eritrea Campaign

British operations south of Benghazi are proceeding satisfactorily, states a British Headquarters communique, which also reports progress on other African fronts. In the Keren area of Eritrea, British pressure is increasing, while to the south the British are continuing their pursuit of the enemy, withdrawing towards Arieza.

In Abyssinia British mobile units are pressing forward along a road to Gondar. In Italian Somaliland penetration by British patrols is successfully continuing.—Reuter.

"More Surprises"

London, Feb. 9.

Speculation was rife yesterday whether General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in the Near East, would continue the British offensive towards Tripoli.

This speculation was aroused when military authorities, although refusing to divulge information concerning Sir Archibald's plans, hinted there might be more surprises in store for the Italians.

Military authorities emphasized there must be an immense cleaning up job done in the vicinity of Benghazi, Italian headquarters in northern Libya which the British captured Thursday.

Another problem, they said, was the administrative consolidation of Libya.

Newspapermen were warned against "conveying the idea the Australians tomorrow will land where they like." However, they credited the Australians and armoured British units with the Benghazi victory and stressed the "complete demoralization of the remnants of the Italian Army at Cyrenaica."

The British campaign at Eritrea is advancing "well," the authorities said.—United Press.

Second In Command Taken

With British General Headquarters, Feb. 9.

A corps commander taken prisoner at Benghazi was second in command to Marshal Graziani (Italian Commander-in-Chief in Libya), it was announced today.

The British armoured column which cut off the Italian line of retreat from Benghazi, has now reached the coast between Soluk and Agedabia, it was learned in Cairo.

Cleaning up operations are now proceeding in this area.

Prisoners taken already run into several thousands and others are still pouring in.

In order to consolidate their position and squeeze every ounce out of the victory at Benghazi, British armoured forces are believed to be pressing on to the Gulf of Sidra, where the 300-miles desert "no man's land", between Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, begins.

Out of 15 Italian divisions in the field at the beginning of the Libyan campaign, Italy has lost 10 divisions destroyed or captured. The other five divisions are hopelessly weakened as a result of the loss of material which the British have captured, particularly tanks and vehicles of all kinds and guns.—Reuter.

Sikhs Congratulated

Patiala, Feb. 9.

A message of congratulation on behalf of the Sikh community has been cabled by the Maharaja of Patiala to Sikh soldiers fighting in Libya and the Sudan.—Reuter.

Punjab to Celebrate

Lahore, Feb. 9.

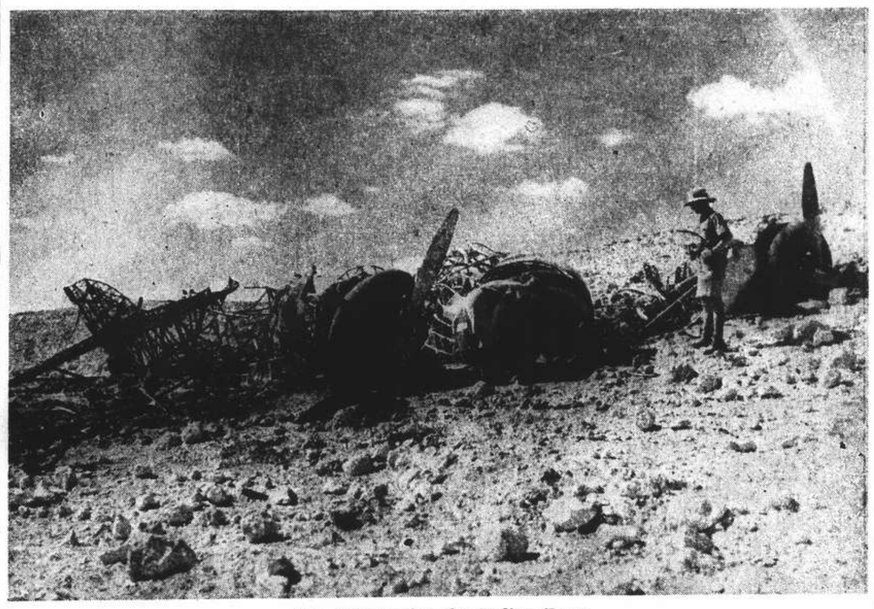
The Punjab Government will observe tomorrow as a Government holiday in celebration of the capture of Benghazi. Flags will be flown on all public buildings.—Reuter.

Berganzoli Captured At Benghazi

London, Feb. 9.

The Italian corps commander whose capture in Benghazi was announced in General Wavell's communique yesterday, was General Berganzoli, it was learned in London today.

It will be recalled that General (Electric Whiskers) Berganzoli earlier was reported captured by British forces at Bardia, but escaped.—Reuter.



One Reason for the Italian Rout

British superiority in the air over Libya was one of the reasons for the disastrous Italian defeat in that colony. The picture shows an Italian S.79 bomber which was one of eight brought down in an air battle shortly after the beginning of the British drive. Four others were damaged in the same battle.

Vichy Expects New Cabinet Named Within 48 Hours

Marshal Petain Believed Naming Admiral Darlan As Vice-Premier; Nazi Rumours of Flight False

Vichy, Feb. 9.

CHIEF of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain was expected to announce the formation of a new Cabinet, with Admiral Francois Darlan as Vice-Premier, within the next 48 hours, according to circles close to the Government.

The new Cabinet is not expected to include M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, the present Foreign Minister, who is expected to resign either this afternoon or tomorrow. M. Marcel Peyrouton, Minister of Interior, was also expected to be omitted from the new list.

According to informed reports the new Cabinet is expected to be an interim government designed to prepare for the early return of M. Pierre Laval to the Government, perhaps within the next fortnight.

Signal for the formation of the interim Cabinet would be the resignation of M. Flandin.

Admiral Francois Darlan, Navy Minister, was understood to have been spending the week-end in efforts to form the new Cabinet along lines satisfactory to Germany, holding conferences throughout yesterday and today with potential members of the new Cabinet.

It was expected that Admiral Darlan would assume the post of Foreign Minister as well as that of Vice-Premier.—United Press.

Rumours Denied

New York, Feb. 9.

The Vichy correspondents of two American broadcasting companies denied reports of rioting in Vichy, circulated by German sources, and stated that all was quiet in the French capital.

The Vichy correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company said Marshal Philippe Petain was seen in Vichy on Saturday, and added that the resignation of M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, Foreign Minister, would not be accepted until a full Cabinet meeting was held.

The correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting Company stated it seemed likely that M. Marcel Peyrouton, Minister of the Interior, would be sent to North Africa to be the Civil Governor of Algiers, thereby reinforcing General Maxime Weygand, Delegate-General in North Africa.

Marshal Philipp Petain, head of the French State, is reliably reported to have named the Navy Minister, Admiral Francois Darlan, Premier-designate, following M. Pierre Laval's rejection of the marshal's offer to join the Cabinet without dominant power, states a dispatch from Vichy.

(Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5 *)

Darlan Report Said Heard in Secret

Council of Three Called On Return of Navy Chief From Paris Talks

Vichy, Feb. 8.

Immediately following a conference with Marshal Philippe Petain, the Chief of State, Admiral Francois Darlan, the Navy Minister, who returned this morning from Paris, reported on his mission during this afternoon's meeting of a restricted Council of Ministers.

Present at the meeting were Marshal Petain, General Leon Huntziger, the Minister of War, and M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, the Foreign Minister.

Official quarters refused to give any indications as to the results of Admiral Darlan's second visit to Paris, but the general atmosphere prevailing in Vichy is completely different from that which prevailed when the Admiral left for Paris.

Competent quarters state that a reshuffle of the Cabinet is still a possibility, but there is nothing to confirm the predictions, sometimes very specific, made abroad.

These quarters stressed in particular that any changes which would lessen Marshal Petain's prerogatives could be excluded forthwith.

On the other hand, the part played by Admiral Darlan during his trips to Paris, when he did everything he could to support Marshal Petain in his task of maintaining national unity, leads to the belief that he is dested for higher things.

The categorical denial by General Weygand of France's intention to give up her naval base at Bizerta, in Tunisia, was considered extremely significant.—Havas.

Willkie Arrives In New York

New York, Feb. 9.

Mr. Wendell Willkie arrived in New York by Clipper from Lisbon at 8.09 a.m. today.

Mr. Willkie, who has been on a brief "fact-finding tour" of his own in England and Eire, was expected to leave later today for Washington, where he will appear before the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee to testify on the Aid to Democracies Bill.—United Press.

Onslaught on Nazi Industry Continues

Mannheim Again Raided by R.A.F.; Three Enemy Craft Downed in "Quiet Day"

London, Feb. 9.

Continuing their onslaughts on German industrial targets, Royal Air Force bombers on Saturday night attacked Mannheim, the important city in Baden, it was learned today.

Britain again had a quiet night, except for some slight enemy activity over the west and north-east coast. A few bombs were dropped in Yorkshire, but, says an Air Ministry communique, these caused no damage or casualties. There were no raids during Friday night, and little activity was reported during daylight yesterday.

Fighters of the Royal Air Force destroyed a German aircraft off the south-east coast yesterday morning and a bomber was shot down into the sea off the east coast in the afternoon. Anti-aircraft gunners accounted for a third German raider near Folkestone yesterday afternoon.

A small force of bombers carried out attacks on industrial targets at Mannheim last night, although weather conditions were again unfavourable, states a communique.

During Saturday, single aircraft bombed objectives at Rotterdam and Flushing. Enemy supply ships, escorted by destroyers, off the coast of southern Norway were attacked by Coastal Command aircraft yesterday.—Reuter.

Boulogne Battered

London, Feb. 9.

British raids on invasion ports on Friday night included the heaviest attack yet carried out on anchorages at Boulogne, the Air Ministry communique said yesterday.

"Many heavy bombs and thousands of incendiary bombs were dropped," the Air Ministry reported.

"Pilot after pilot reported direct hits. As the attacks continued fires sprang up at many points in the whole area."

The communique said there were many successful attacks made on ships and barges at Dunkirk. "One sergeant pilot reported the probable destruction of several enemy vessels."

The R.A.F. hammered Boulogne for three hours and Dunkirk for two hours and also plastered Calais and Ostend, the communique said.—United Press.

French Shot Down Spanish Plane

Craft Declared Attacked After Warning Ignored

Rabat, Morocco, Feb. 9.

French defence planes shot down a Spanish military plane over the coast near here yesterday, it was announced today.

The foreign plane, cruising in over the coast, disobeyed warning signals ordering it to leave French territory. Thereupon French planes attacked and shot it down.

Although the nationality of the plane was not known at first, an examination of the debris proved it to have been a Spanish military plane.

The incident occurred just over the coast and well within French territorial waters. The defence planes had attempted to head off the Spanish plane and force it to fly out of territorial waters before opening fire.

It was understood that the French Ambassador to Madrid had sent an air attache to conduct an inquiry into the matter.—United Press.

London Keenly Watching All Japan Moves in Indo-China

Mediation Believed to Be Attempt to Establish Strategic Position Between Burma and Malaya

London, Feb. 9.

IN a second leading article, entitled "Watch Japan," the "Sunday Times" sums up the opportunities the Thailand-Indo-China dispute, which, it says, Japan, may or may not have instigated, gives Japan to establish herself strategically between Burma and Malaya. The paper links this with Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka's (Japanese Foreign Minister) claim that Japan must dominate East Asia, including the Netherlands East Indies.

No doubt, says the "Sunday Times," Japan would like to seize the East Indies, if she dared, to obtain oil and reconcile the Japanese to the failures in China. From a naval and aerial point of view, she would be astride British communications with Australia and provided with a base for operations in the Indian ocean.

"The public would be well advised to watch the situation not to be taken by surprise if it develops," asserts the paper, but adds: "Japan should know British strength, nor are the Dutch unprepared, while the chief brake on Japan is the United States which, though no express guarantee has been given to the East Indies, would surely not allow their seizure."

The "Sunday Times" recalls the old British friendship with Thailand, hoping that she will not become Japan's tool.—Reuter.

Vichy Trusts Tokyo

Vichy, Feb. 8.

The most important event of the past week as far as the Far Eastern situation is concerned was the opening in Tokyo of the armistice negotiations to bring an end to the Franco-Thai dispute, according to French observers.

Both parties having accepted Japan's offer to mediate in the Thai-Indo-China border conflict, an armistice agreement was signed in Saigon, and hostilities ended.

The participating delegations are at present working out the conditions of a peace treaty.

Japan, for the first time, mediated in a dispute involving two other states.

At present, three regions share Japan's interest, according to these observers. They are China, the South Seas, and America.

To End China War

The Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, has made it clear that it was his desire to end the China conflict as soon as possible.

This is why Japan, while accentuating her offensive in China, is also

(Havas.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Aid Bill Passed With Only Few Alterations

Limitation of President's Powers by Congress Vote Proves Sole Amendment Made Over Wishes Of Administration; Many Changes Rejected

Washington, Feb. 9.

THE House of Representatives yesterday passed and sent to the Senate the momentous Aid to the Democracies Bill substantially in accordance with Administration wishes. The vote was 260 to 165.

The only change made over the Administration's objection was the adoption of an amendment enabling Congress to end the President's authority under the Bill at any time, by a mere majority in both houses of Congress.

Another important change was the Administration amendment to limit to US$1,300,000,000 worth of "on hand and or on order" Army and Navy equipment which the President could send abroad. This amendment applies only to present stocks and those contracted under defence appropriations for the current fiscal year.

House rejections in connection with the bill were:

First, by a vote of 122 to 38 an amendment submitted by James W. Wadsworth, New York Republican, to limit expenditures to US$7,000,000,000;

Second, an amendment submitted by Mr. Charles A. Eaton, New Jersey Republican, to limit the measure to US$2,000,000,000 in credits to Britain for arms purchases in the U.S.;

Third, an amendment of Mr. John M. Costello, California Democrat, to prevent the President from transferring abroad more than one-third of combat planes now on hand or on order;

"Sales Only" Rejected

Fourth, by a 132 to 62 vote, an amendment moved by Mr. John Taber, New York Republican, to delete the authority to lease or lend military equipment and thus authorize only sales of such;

Fifth, by a 127 to 71 vote an amendment submitted by Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts Republican, to permit aid only to nations which "pledge themselves to a co-operative agreement" to provide an outlet for American goods in peacetime;

Sixth, by a voice vote an amendment by Mr. Vincent F. Harrington, Iowa Democrat, to require Britain to buy from the U.S. an annual amount of pork products, vegetable oil, cotton and wheat equal to the annual average prior to July 1, 1940;

Service Abroad

Seventh, by a voice vote, an amendment by Mr. James E. Van Zandt, Pennsylvania Republican, providing the bill could not be construed as permitting employment of any soldier outside the western hemisphere except in the Philippines without specific Congressional authorization;

Eighth, by a 163 to 0 vote the motion of Mr. Hamilton Fish, New York Republican, to strike out the enacting clause, thus killing the measure entirely;

Ninth, by a 147 to 70 vote, an amendment by Mr. Fish to eliminate the provision for use of American ports or outlying U.S. bases for repair or outfitting British ships;

Tenth, Mr. Fish's motion to recommit the bill to the Foreign Affairs Committee;

New Peace Effort Asked

Eleventh, an amendment by Ambrose J. Kennedy, Maryland Democrat, to postpone effectiveness of the bill until 30 days after Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had certified to Congress he was satisfied a negotiated peace or a peace promoted by the U.S. could not be obtained.

Twelfth, by 180 to 2 votes an amendment by Mr. Vito Marcantonio, New York American Labour Party member, declaring it be the policy of the bill that the "original 13 colonies are not surplus";

Thirteenth, by 137 votes to 82 an amendment reoffered by Miss Jeannette Rankin, Montana Republican, prohibiting the President from lending, transferring or employing "any soldier, sailor, marine or aircraft pilot outside territorial waters of the western hemisphere."

After Miss Rankin originally offered her amendment, Mr. W. R. Poage, Texas Democrat, asked her whether the amendment would require the U.S. to withdraw its Asiatic Fleet and withdraw from Guam and the Philippines.

She replied negatively and after several other questions withdrew her amendment.

Thereafter, Mr. Van Zandt introduced his amendment, which was rejected by a voice vote.—United Press.

Opponents of Bill Given Extra Day

Administration Expected To Present Mr. Willkie As "Star Witness"

Washington, Feb. 9.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted yesterday to give opponents of the Aid to the Democracies Bill an extra day of hearings—following a contention of the opposition that they were being given the "bums rush."

Administration forces expected shortly to present as their star witness Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Party leader, who has been in Britain to survey the war scene.

Mr. Alf M. Landon, Kansas Republican and unsuccessful Presidential candidate in 1936, testifying before the Committee, denounced the Bill as a "guess-and-be-damned policy" and urged Congress to "keep control of the aid we send to England."

Mr. Landon advocated gifts of billions of dollars to assist the British war effort. "If it is essential to our security that England win the war, then let's cease fooling around with the 'Lend-Lease' Bill," he said.

"Entitled to Know"

"If we intend to tell England that tanks are coming—the sooner we let England know it, the better . . .

"If tanks are not coming—England is entitled to know that . . .

"A simple appropriation is all that is needed if that's our only purpose, and it would be agreed to practically unanimously.

During his testimony, Mr. Landon asked, "Does Congress propose to give one man the resources of the nation to be used until Japan is driven out of China? Until the Communists have been run out of China?"

Senator Robert Reynolds, North Carolina Democrat, asked, "Don't you think this is our war?"

"No, sir," Mr. Landon said, adding Britain should be aided, but solely monetarily.

Two capital policemen yesterday ejected Mr. Jack McMichael, chairman of the American Youth Congress, from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's meeting room when he rose and demanded to be heard in opposition to the Bill.—United Press.

Japanese Report Hanoi Boycott Plan

Foreign Import Association Formed, Says Scare

Hanoi, Feb. 9.

A new Indo-China Import Association will shortly be established with the sole purpose of importing as much Anglo-American products as possible in order to prevent imports of Japanese goods.

The move was brought about owing to increasing British and American participation in French indo-China economy.

Many small import companies which now are under Dutch or Swiss interests will join the new Import Association, it was understood.

Japanese firms, however, will be boycotted from the Association.

All firms engaged in the import business must hereafter ask permission to import goods from the Government-General, through the new Import Association, it was said.—Domei.

Japanese Evacuation from U.S. Said to Be Inspired by Economic Reasons

Excitement Created by Tokyo Reports 150 Japanese Women Leaving New York; Effect of New Licences

New York, Feb. 8.

The Japanese Consulate-General here was swamped today with inquiries from both Japanese and others as the report of the impending departure of 150 Japanese women and children from New York cabled back from Tokyo was played up by the press.

Tokyo despatches quoting "Asahi" special reports from New York gave the general impression that the Japanese evacuation has political significance, tending to dampen improvement in Nippon-American relations generated by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura's statements upon arrival in San Francisco.

The new Japanese envoy, it will be recalled, expressed his conviction that the state of affairs between the two countries was not hopeless.

Leading Japanese businessmen, however, emphasized the withdrawal was not political but was necessitated by reasons of economy in view of the reduction of the scope of operations following the licensing system.

These circles emphasized that the Japanese women and children leaving at the end of March in most cases are accompanying their husbands or fathers, who are being sent back as a result of staff reduction of local Japanese firms.

It was pointed out that in this sense the Japanese exodus differs greatly from the American evacuation from the Far East which was suggested by the United States authorities.

Moreover, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's local branch noted there is a seasonal movement of Japanese homewards in early spring as many return in time for the cherry blossoms.

However, it was true that the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company's five-man staff is being withdrawn and the office being closed down under orders from the head office.

Also the South Manchuria Railway Company has closed down its local office because of difficulties in obtaining running expenses, as a result of tightening of Manchoukuo's exchange control regulations.—Domei

Vast Coastal Plateau Now Under British Occupation

French Military Experts Believe Benghazi Battle Planned on Lines Followed at Sidi Barrani, Sollum

Vichy, Feb. 8.

COMMENTING on the fall of Benghazi, French military observers point out that no fewer than ten out of the 15 Italian divisions in Libya have been destroyed, while the Italians have lost a huge amount of war material in their rout.

These observers believed that the British capture of Benghazi was practically a repetition, as far as military tactics were concerned, of their success last month in the Sidi Barrani and Sollum regions.

Then, as at Benghazi, British motorized units took advantage of a severe sandstorm to carry out a flanking movement and break through one of the wings of the Italian defence lines, taking the Italians oompletely unawares by the speed of their advance.

According to the latest information available, British motorized units are now advancing along the coast of the Gulf of Sidra towards the 250 mile desert separating Cyrenaica from Tripolitania.

Whole Area Taken

The whole of Cyrenaica, with the exception of some small isolated points of resistance, is now in British hands.

This large area is formed by a plateau reaching the Mediterranean cliffs to the North, the Gulf of Sidra to the west, and the Libyan desert to the South and East.

Cyrenaica's average altitude is 350 yards above the sea level, and its climate is less severe than in the desert areas surrounding it. Water is found in sufficient quantities to permit agriculture, which is why throughout entire history, Cyrenaica has been inhabited by colonists from over the seas.

Italian Colonization

The Fascist Government decided to cultivate the fertile valleys near the sea, and 25,000 Italian colonists, taken from the poorest provinces of Italy, were sent to Cyrenaica to settle there. In 1934 Cyrenaica and Tripolitania were joined to form a single colony: Libya.

When the Italian colonists arrived, the first thing they did was to remove scrub, carob trees, and mastic trees and replace them with olive trees, vineyards, fruit trees and wheat fields.

In 1940 Libya's total population was nearly 1,000,000. Of this figure, 70,000 were Europeans, mostly Italian colonists.

Benghazi, which has been made into a modern port, had 35,000 inhabitants, and Derna, the centre of Italian colonization in Libya, had 10,000.—Havas.

New Indian C-in-C Praises Troops

Message from Gen. Wavell Described Fine Work Done In Africa

New Delhi, Feb. 9.

Lt.-General Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, in a broadcast today paid a glowing tribute to Indian troops for their part in operations in Africa.

He said on his way to India he had seen several Indian units in the Eastern Sudan, some of which had already fought at Sidi Barrani. "Even at this moment they are winning fresh battle honours. On the eve of the latest brilliant victory I received the following message from General Wavell:

"Indian troops were among early reinforcements to arrive in Egypt and have been maintaining the defence of that country ever since. This long period was rewarded by their participation in the battle of Sidi Barrani, in which the magnificent work of Indian troops enhanced the already high reputation they held. Since then, Indian troops have taken part in several important actions culminating in the most brilliant pursuit from Kassala to Cheren. In this action, Indian troops performed extremely good work in most difficult conditions.'"

Lt.-General Auchinleck also declared everything suggested that the present year would be critical. Concerning the possibility of an attempt to invade Britain, he stated he had no doubt whatever that if an attempt were made it would "end in complete disaster," as Britain was now one vast fortress.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. Justice W. Van Devanter

Washington, Feb. 9.

Mr. Willis Van Devanter, Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court for 27 years, died here last night at the age of 81.

Born on April 17, 1859 in Marion, Indiana, Willis Van Devanter was the son of a respected small-town lawyer. It was said he was not ambitious as a boy, but expressed a desire to manage a small stock-farm owned by his father to going to college.

He was prevailed on to study law, however, and after graduating from Indian Asbury (now De Pauw) University, he completed the course of the law school at the University of Cincinnati in 1881. After practising law a few years in Marion, he went west with his bride and settled in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, then one of the wildest sections of the "Wild West".

His rise was then rapid. By 1889 he was Chief Justice of the Territory and continued in that capacity for a short time after Wyoming was admitted to the Union as a State. Mr. Van Devanter became active in politics and in 1897 President William McKinley appointed him Assistant Attorney General of the U.S.

The future Supreme Court justice received his first appointment to the Federal judiciary from President Theodore Roosevelt, when he was named to the eighth circuit court of appeals. It was while on this bench that he wrote the opinion holding the great Standard Oil combine a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

President Taft named him to the Supreme Court in 1911. He was the author of many famous opinions, but probably none is more vividly remembered than that upholding the validity of the Volstead Act and the 18th Amendment in the first Rhode Island test cases. The opinion was the controlling one in the Court and was widely criticized.

After 1931 he wrote few opinions, due to ill health, and often had to absent himself from Court duties for that reason.

Mr. Van Devanter's wife died in 1934, and on June 2, 1937 he resigned from the bench of the Supreme Court. Since 1932 he had been the oldest justice, in point of service, on the bench of the Supreme Court.

Since retiring, Mr. Van Devanter has lived in Washington.—United Press.

U.S. State Department Official Dies

Washington, Feb. 9.

Mr. R. Walton Moore, 81, State Department counsellor and third-ranking departmental official, died yesterday of pneumonia.

Mr. Moore was a former Congressman from Virginia. He also was second vice-president of the Washington National Monument Society, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, a member of the central committee of the American Red Cross and chairman of the board of trustees of the Export-Import Bank.—United Press.

MacDonald for Canada

London, Feb. 8.

M. Malcolm MacDonald, son of the late Premier Ramsey MacDonald, has been appointed High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, but will retain his Parliament seat during his term of office.

Lord Moyne was appointed Secretary of State for Colonies and became leader of the House. Mr. Thomas Johnston was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, while Mr. Ernest Brown became Minister of Health.—Domei.

Kunming Again Bombed By Japanese

More Attempt to Block Burma Highway

A Japanese Naval Air Base in French Indo-China, Feb. 9.

Braving severe anti-aircraft fire from Chinese positions, five flights of Japanese naval planes today raided Kunming, capital of Yunnan province and centre of distribution of supplies through the Burma Route, according to a communiqué issued this afternoon by the Press Section of the Japanese South China Seas Fleet.

The Japanese planes caused widespread damage to large munition factories, the communiqué said, while huge fires were observed as a result of accurate bombing.

Another five formations of Japanese naval bombers operating from here raided the Yunnan-Burma supply route in Yunnan province today destroying the Huitung Bridge on the upper reaches of the Salween River, the report continued.

The bridge, said the communiqué, had been repaired since the bombing by the Japanese on November 29 last year.—Domei.

U.S. Forces in P.I. to Be Increased

Defence to Be Strengthened By Local Recruiting

Washington, Feb. 9.

The "Army and Navy Journal, published here yesterday, contained an article saying that the United States was "materially increasing" the strength of the regular U.S. Army forces on duty in the Philippines, as well as that of the native branch of the Army, the Philippines Scouts.

Questioned on the matter, the Press Section of the War Department said that they were without knowledge of any plan to send additional troops to the Philippines from the United States.

Any increase of the regular army units stationed in the Islands would be by means of local recruiting, it was said.

In this connection, it was recalled that President Roosevelt recently authorized a year's training in the Philippines Scouts for 5,000 reservists who have previously had but six months' training work. The reservists to undergo this additional service are to be selected from the large number of men who receive half a year's training in the Commonwealth Army under the Commonwealth conscription laws.—United Press.

U.S. Naval Parley in Shanghai Denied

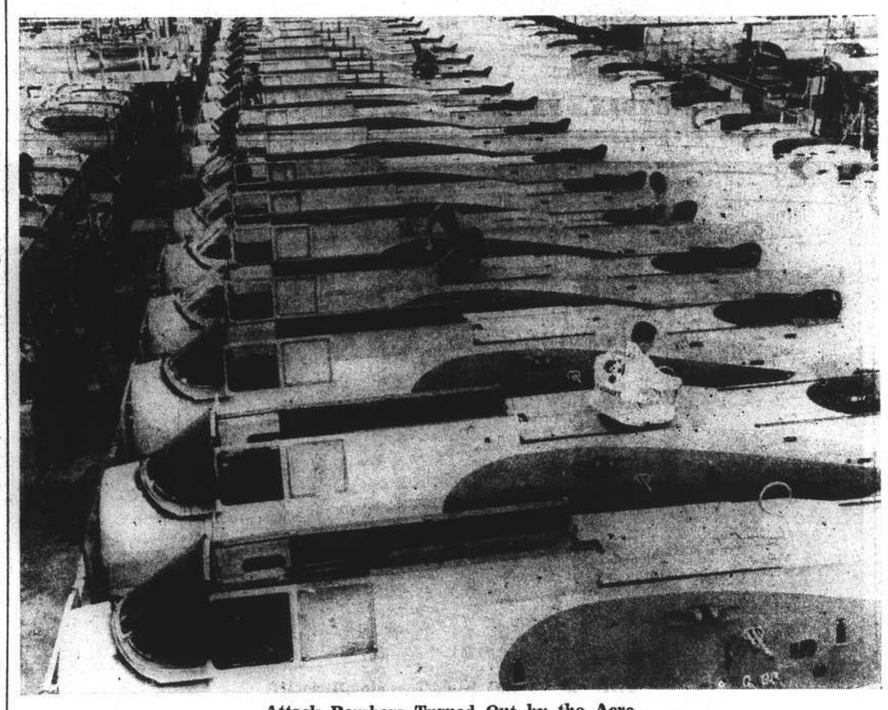
Japanese Reports Branded As False

Manila, Feb. 9.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, denied the Japanese news agency report that a conference of American naval officers had been called to meet in Shanghai shortly.

"No order to that effect has been given," he told the United Press today.

The Japanese report had said that leading American naval officers throughout the Far East had been ordered to convene in Shanghai to "discuss measures to cope with developments arising from the opening at Tokyo of mediation conferences for the settlement of the Franco-Thai dispute."—United Press.



Attack Bombers Turned Out by the Acre

This picture shows partly completed attack bombers in the Douglas factory as they move steadily along the assembly lines. Bombers of this type are being turned out literally by the acre. Ninety per cent. of American output has, it will be recalled, been shipped or flown to Britain.

Chungking to Hold Economic Meeting

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to Be Chairman of Important Conference

Chungking, Feb. 9.

For the purpose of strengthening war time economy, adjusting commodity prices, stabilising the currency, increasing production, and adjusting supply and demand, the Chinese Government has established an economic conference under the Executive Yuan.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is chairman of the conference, Dr. H. H. Kung is vice-chairman and following are ex-officio members of the conference: the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister for War, the Minister Communications, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Social Affairs, the Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, the Director of the Political Department of the Executive Yuan, the Chief of the General Staff, the Deputy-Chief of the General Staff, the Minister for War Operations, the Quartermaster-General, the Director of the National Food Control Board, the Governor of the Central Bank, the deputy Governor of the Central Bank, the Secretary-General of the Joint Board of the four Government banks, the Chairman of the National Resources Commission, the Director of the Military Supplies Board and the Director of the Ordnance Board.

General Ho Yao-chu is Secretary-General of the Conference.—Reuter.

*London Watching All Japan Moves

(Continued from page 1)

seeking to resume diplomatic contacts with General Chiang Kai-shek's regime and to improve her relations with Soviet Russia. The latter state is doing all it can to divert Japan from the Far East to other spheres such as the South Seas. This has resulted in Japan's peaceful intervention on the Indo-China peninsula and her hopes to establish relations with the Netherlands East Indies such as would grant her preferential treatment in commercial exchanges.

On the other hand, Japan is viewing the United States with suspicion, and the latter's attitude is the subject of a number of statements made by prominent Japanese leaders, such as the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka.

Conversations Watched

For this reason, Japan's conversations with the other signatories of the Japan-Axis alliance regarding the enforcement of the clause which specifies that any of the three countries attacked by a state not yet involved in the war must be granted full military and economic assistance by its partners, are not without interest.

The object of these conversations is less that Japan should grant assistance to the European totalitarian states than that the latter should come to her aid should she be involved in a difficult situation with the United States—Havas.

Second Meeting Held

Tokyo, Feb. 9.

The second meeting for the settlement of the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China, was held this afternoon at three o'clock. A communique stated that "the second informal meeting was held at the official residence of Foreign Minister Matsuoka's official residence at three o'clock this afternoon. An exchange of views on concrete matters took place and the meeting closed at 5.05 o'clock."

The date of the next meeting was not announced.—Domei.

Hess Predicts Sub War in Spring

Berlin, Feb. 9.

"The submarine war—what we understand by submarine war—begins in the spring. England has only received a slight taste in advance of what is going to happen after the pause, the greatest war machine of all time is already manned by German soldiers to bring final victory."

These words were part of a speech made by Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess, today when inaugurating new Gauleiters (local Nazi Chiefs), says the official German news agency.

Hess declared that a war was the last thing Hitler wanted in realization of his plans, and added that the German stranglehold on England was growing daily and hourly."—Reuter.

Tokyo Police Warns Against Rumours

Tokyo, Feb. 9.

"Citizens of Tokyo must be wise enough to sift correct information from malicious propaganda spread by secret agencies of the nations hostile to this country", the Tokyo Police Board declared in a statement circulated through the metropolitan press.

The "Nichi-Nichi," commenting upon this warning, advises its readers to refer to police officers when they are not sure of the authenticity of a rumour.—Havas.

U.S. Asked to Aid Allied Blockade

Request for Increased Economic Cooperation Made to Stop "Leaks"

London, Feb. 9.

Suggestions have been made to the United States for closer economic cooperation to strengthen the Allied blockade, it was revealed by Mr. John Wilmot, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, in a speech at Bishop Auckland.

If, he added, the suggestions were adopted, they would mean immediate assistance in closing leaks in the blockade—those back-doors of enemy supply through the Far East and Russia.

The Ministry, he went on was grateful for the unofficial collaboration already given by United States businessmen.

"Often their decisions had involved material sacrifice. They had refused to help the enemy by trading with him, either directly or indirectly, although by so doing sometimes they had lost such business to less scrupulous or less clear-headed rivals."—Reuter.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Humpty Dumpty; 2, Slippery Sam.
Also ran:—Dai Wu Day, Paying Teller, Golden Age, Mirette.
½ length.—Time, 18.70.
Win, $11.40. Forecast 6-3 Div. $26.
Place, 1st $7; 2nd $7.40.

2—440 yd. flat.—1, Drifting Snow; 2, Flying Colleen.
Also ran:—Lone Plume, Joyous Colleen, Nanette, Lucky Jim.
2 lengths.—Time, 26.92.
Win, $31.90. Forecast 1-2 Div. $230.80.
Place, 1st $15.80; 2nd $17.50.
Double Event 1/2 6-1 Div. $34.10.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Shanghai Life; 2, Dusty Lad.
Also ran:—Feeldale, Sans Souci II, Copalet, Great Rambler.
1½ length.—Time, 26.68.
Win, $63.70. Forecast 5-6 Div. $430.10.
Place, 1st $22.70; 2nd $19.50.
Double Event 2/3 1-5 Div. $174.80.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Stolen Quota; 2, Outlaw.
Also ran:—Go By, Sweet Moon, Eumaeus, Frontier Guard.
5 lengths.—Time, 30.30.
Win, $12.80. Forecast 4-3 Div. $50.60.
Place, 1st $9.30; 2nd $12.60.
Double Event 3/4 5-4 Div. $65.20.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Top Notcher; 2, Mascaroon.
Also ran:—Bandit, Swanel, Bowsterman, Gitana.
5 lengths.—Time, 30.41.
Win, $23.80. Forecast 6-5 Div. $98.80.
Place, 1st $11.30; 2nd $15.20.
Double Event 4/5 4-6 Div. $25.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Esquire; 2, Shanghai Mist.
Also ran:—Flintship, Merry Mike, Lady Whirlwind, Chekiang.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.19.
Win, $20.60. Forecast 3-5 Div. $88.90.
Place, 1st $9; 2nd $12.30.
Double Event 5/6 6-3 Div. $43.40.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Can Go; 2, Another Day.
Also ran:—Open Blade, Grand Senate, True Pride, Cheerful Mite.
1 length.—Time, 29.81.
Win, $30.40. Forecast 3-2 Div. $85.50.
Place, 1st $12.10; 2nd $8.20.
Double Event 6/7 3-3 Div. $40.30.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Grand Slam; 2, Sapphire.
Also ran:—Whirlwind, Bonne Paye, Erindale, Stolen Quality.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.03.
Win, $21.40. Forecast 2-6 Div. $52.60.
Place, 1st $8.70; 2nd $10.60.
Double Event 7/8 3-2 Div. $58.30.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Starting Price; 2, Glenmore Lyric.
Also ran:—City Brat, Only Brotner, Instructor, Cannon Fire.
Short head.—Time, 29.88.
Win, $54.60. Forecast 1-2 Div. $158.40.
Place, 1st $12.30; 2nd $10.90.
Double Event 8/9 2-1 Div. $54.70.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Gallant Mayor; 2, Master Zeb.
Also ran:—Albatross, Mon Affaire, Cabotin, Scented Bloom.
1½ length.—Time, 29.62.
Win, $26. Forecast 5-1 Div. $119.10.
Place, 1st $13.40; 2nd $13.60.
Double Event 9/10 1-3 Div. $77.30.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Grand Society; 2, Black Shadow.
Also ran:—Cordon Orange, True Patience Cordon Rough, Captain Cook.
2½ lengths.—Time, 29.57.
Win, $23.50. Forecast 2-4 Div. $132.40.
Place, 1st $15.40; 2nd $10.90.
Double Event 10/11 3-2 Div. $67.40
Cash sweep:—1st dog No. 1352; 2nd dog No. 2331; 3rd dog No. 2048.
Unplaced:—65, 867, 2600.

*Nazi Reports on Vichy Said False

(Continued from page 1)

Marshal Petain, it is said, has charged Admiral Darlan to form a Cabinet which may exclude M Laval and M. Pierre Etienne Flandin Foreign Minister, who was earlier reported to have resigned.

It is not known whether the Cabinet of Marshal Petain has resigned.—Reuter.

Flight Denied

New York, Feb. 8.

Reports that Marshal Petain and Admiral Jean Darlan had fled to North Africa were denied at Vichy, according to an Associated Press dispatch from that city.

Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan were both at Vichy, while quiet prevails in the French capital, the Associated Press report declared.—Domei.

Petain Attends Mass

London, Feb. 9.

Marshal Philippe Petain, head of the French State, attended Mass at Vichy this morning, according to the Lyons Radio.—Reuter.

Nazis Report Upheaval

London, Feb. 9.

Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan have flown to Africa, according to a German News Agency despatch, quoting reliable neutral sources in Berne.

There is no confirmation of the report in London and the news is treated with considerable reserve. It is noted that the German agency does not assume responsibility for the story, but attributes it to a neutral source, which is a common German device for giving out news of a sensational character.

The British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast in French to the populace in France last night, urging them to remain calm, and to give no excuse for further aggressive action by the Germans.

The British appeal pointed out that these unconfirmed reports were put out in order to cause confusion, to the German advantage, and provide excuse for retaliatory action.

An earlier dispatch, also based on a German news agency report, this time from Geneva, stated that M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Foreign Minister in the Vichy Government had resigned, and as a corollary to this, a Rome dispatch said that rumours were current in Paris of the imminent formation of a new French Cabinet under the leadership of Admiral Francois Darlan, Minister of the Navy.

The official French agency merely stated that the Admiral had given Marshal Petain a full account of his talks with German officials in Paris.

Earlier reports from Vichy, meanwhile, stated that Marshal Petain, Premier of the Vichy Government, had offered M. Pierre Laval, ex-Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Vichy Government, a place in his Government, but M. Laval had refused.

Marshal Petain proposed that M. Laval should enter the Government as a Minister of State and a member of a Committee which would direct affairs, reported the official French news agency.

"Loyal to Armistice"

The Marshal made this offer in conformity with a conversation he had with Herr Adolf Hitler at Montoire when he agreed to "collaborate with Germany" while, however, adhering strictly to the letter of the armistice terms.

Marshal Petain's policy consists essentially of the strict application of the armistice," writes the newspaper "Journal des Débats," which is published in unoccupied-France, in commenting on General Weygand's denial that Bizerta would be handed over to Germany.

"Nobody has ever been able to claim that this application has not been perfectly loyal."—Reuter.

Ban on Press

Zurich, Feb. 9.

A French Embassy source at Berne told the United Press by telephone last night he had talked personally to the Foreign Office at Vichy at 6 p.m. yesterday and no disturbances were reported at that hour.

This source added the report was circulating that Marshal Henri Philipe Petain, Premier, had flown to Africa.

The United Press was informed it would be unable to communicate with the United Press office at Vichy before this morning.—United Press.

If a teaspoonful of olive oil is added to the final rinsing water when washing woollies, it will make them as soft and fluffy as when new.

Belgians Urged to Remember Patriotism

London, Feb. 9.

A letter signed by the Archbishop of Malines and five bishops, and circulated throughout Belgium, provides a striking parallel with Cardinal Mercier's opposition to the Germans in the last war.

According to a report in the "New York Herald Tribune," this letter appeals to all Belgians to remember their patriotism and to retain at all costs the moral union of all Belgians.—Reuter.

Gen. Osumi's Plane Said Shot Down

Chungking Says General Was Going to Take Over Japan's South Seas Navy

Chungking, Feb. 9.

In contrast to Japanese statements that the plane carrying Admiral Baron Osumi to Hainan Island crashed a few minutes after taking off from Canton, it is officially claimed here that the plane was shot down by Chinese guerillas near Chungshan.

Important documents revealing that Admiral Osumi, accompanied by his staff, was proceeding to Hainan Island in order to assume the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Joint Fleet in the South Seas were seized by the Chinese, the Military Council in Chungking announced last night.

A telegram from Gen. Yu Han-mou, Commander of the Chinese forces on the Kwangtung front, states that altogether nine corpses were found in the naval plane.

The message claims that, apart from Admiral Osumi, the passengers included Rear-Admiral Hikojiro Suga, Commander Tsunoda, Shirohama and Todami, and Lieutenant Matsuda. The name of the dead pilot is given as Okino, that of the mechanic as Furosei.

The telegram from Gen. Yu, quoting Col. Yu And-si, commander of a Chinese mobile unit, states that the Chinese guerillas used machine-guns to shoot down the aeroplane, the attack taking place at noon on February 5.

Admiral Osumi's sword and full-dress uniform were found, together with important papers, but the Chinese authorities are not disclosing details of the documents seized.—Reuter.

Died in Harness

Tokyo, Feb. 9.

Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi, a member of the Supreme War Council, and nine other victims (five naval officers and four civilians) of the 'plane crash on February 5 "died in harness when the 'plane was wrecked on Hwangyangshan Mountain," says a naval communiqué.

A rescue party has returned to its base with the bodies of the victims.—Reuter.

To keep rugs from curling up at the edges, buy four little lead weights, such as used by dressmakers for the corners of coats, etc. Sew each in a piece of material to match the chief colour in the edge of the rug, and sew underneath each corner.

Bulgaria Reported Warned by Britain

Action Said Threatened If Nazis Cross Border

Sofia, Feb. 9.

The British categorically have warned the Bulgarians that their communication lines will be bombed the minute German troops set foot on Bulgarian soil, authoritative sources said yesterday.

Officials at London declined to confirm or deny reports from Sofia that Britain has warned Bulgarians their communication lines would be bombed if German troops invaded Bulgaria.

It was reliably understood, however, that recent diplomatic exchanges between the two countries had made clear to Sofia the unhappy consequences of a German invasion.—United Press.

Press Attitude Changes

Istanbul, Feb. 9.

The report the British Government had served a formal warning to Sofia that the Royal Air Force would bomb Bulgarian communications if Nazi troops entered Bulgaria, could not be confirmed here.

The official press here, which has been insisting that Bulgaria would resist demands of the Nazis for passage of German troops, at present declares that Sofia may submit to Axis pressure.

Informed observers here thought that such a change of press attitude coincided with rumours at Sofia that Nazi action was imminent in the Balkans.—Domei.

Turkey Speeds A.R.P.

London, Feb. 9.

Under an order issued by the Turkish Ministry of War, all civil defence measures against air raids in Turkey must be completed by the end of February, states the Ankara radio.—Reuter.

New Naval Air Station In Hawaii

Honolulu, Feb. 8.

The Navy today announced that it would formally place in commission the new Kaneohe naval air station on the island of Oahu on February 15 under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. Commander H.M. Martin will be in charge of the new air station.—United Press.

Psychologist To Lecture In England

Chungking, Feb. 8.

On invitation from Oxford and Cambridge and other universities in England, Dr. Kuo Jen-yuan, one of China's foremost psychologists, will fly to Hongkong on Feb. 14 en route to England to lecture.—Reuter.

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Civilians Protest Nazi Food Seizure

Revolt in Occupied Areas Declared Suppressed Only By Severest Measures

New York, Feb. 9.

The gravity of the internal situation in many occupied countries of Europe was described by Mr. Avra M. Warren, chief of the State Department's visa section, to a secret session of the House of Representatives appropriation committee.

Mr. Warren, who recently returned from a lengthy tour of Germany and occupied territory, said that civilians were protesting against troop quartering and wholesale food requisitioning, and were on the verge of revolt. They were held down only by the severest military measures.

Germany itself had enough food, petrol and raw materials to continue the war for some time, but a shortage of lubricating oil had resulted in its prohibition for civilian use, Mr. Warren stated. He added that the condition of war prisoners was satisfactory, and that British prisoners were treated best, because of United States interest in their welfare.—Reuter.

Compulsory Labour in France

Berlin, Feb. 8.

Compulsory labour service for young men on reaching the age of 20 has been introduced by the Vichy Government, says the official German news agency. The period of service is eight months. The law applies to the French Empire.—Reuter.

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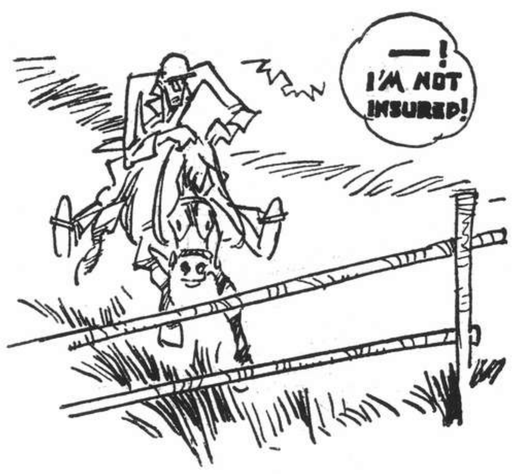

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Personalities of Britain's Army Commanders

Mr. John Harford Delivers Interesting Talk Over Radio Station "XCDN" In War Portrait Series

THE outstanding qualities of General Sir Alan Brooke, General Viscount Gort and General Sir John Dill which unmistakeably fit them for the important positions of leaders of the British army were mentioned by Mr. John Harford in another radio talk delivered over stations "XCDN" on Saturday evening in his series of war portraits and sketches of war personalities. General Brooke is a specialist in the use of mechanized force, General Gort, is most notably a fighting man, while General Dill, the oldest of the three, carries his years lightly and bears the enormous responsibilities as chief of staff. Mr. Harford said:

"I spoke to you about a month ago about the Chiefs of the British Fighting Services, the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force.

"I think it is worth while telling you tonight something about the Generals who are at the head of the British Army for three reasons. One, because the British Army has been achieving such an outstanding success in North Africa: another, because it is the British Army which is lined up on the shores of the British Isles ready to meet and repulse the enemy should he decide to risk the danger of attempting invasion and should any enemy troops actually reach British shores; and a third because it is the British Army which will descend upon Europe when the time comes and free Europe from the barbaric forces of the Nazis which at present hold that continent in an uneasy sway.

Exploits of British Army

"I shall not tonight try and concern you with the relative importance of the three services; nor shall I apologise for reintroducing in this series of talks the name of General Sir Alan Brooke who now leads the British Army in Britain; because it is primarily upon the British Army that the eyes of the world are focussed at the present moment—in admiration of their exploits where the battlefield has given them scope; and in speculation upon the possibilities of the battlefields of the future.

"To take the youngest of the three Generals, first General Viscount Gort is most notable as a fighting man.

"He is a holder of the Victoria Cross and no higher decoration could mark his physical courage.

"As director of the campaign in France he has already had an extremely difficult task to perform of which he has ably acquitted himself.

"He was born in 1886 and was commissioned at the age of nineteen in the Grenadier Guards. At the beginning of the last war he was serving on the personal staff but early in 1915 he was made General Staff Officer, Third Grade, and joined the Intelligence Branch of the Staff. He was not satisfied, however, to continue with junior work on one of the branches which did not throw him into direct contact with fighting and a year later became Brigade Major to a fighting brigade.

"His outstanding qualities of leadership were unmistakeably shown during the last war and by 1918 he was a General Staff Officer, First Grade.

Strength of Character

"He was later an instructor at the Staff College the final stage for the most brilliant students of that institution.

"In 1927 he was selected to serve as General Staff Officer of a defence force sent to Shanghai, where he greatly distinguished himself. While he was here he became personally known to and admired by a number of you who may be listening to me tonight and his achievements in this extremely difficult task marked him out for high military office.

"He became Military Secretary at Whitehall when Mr. Hore Belisha was Secretary of State for War and a few months later succeeded Sir Cyril Deverell as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, though at the time he was younger than Generals Brooke and Dill.

General Sir John Dill

"General Gort's strength of character is exemplified by his V.C. and by his moral courage in pursuing a course which he considers right regardless of the consequences.

"No man could be better qualified to conduct the coming European campaign and no man will better justify the hopes which are laid upon his leadership.

Sir John Dill

"General Sir John Dill is the oldest of these three Generals, being now in his 58th year. He carries his years lightly, however, and shows little outward sign of the enormous responsibilities he bears as Chief of Staff.

"He is an Ulsterman and was educated at Cheltenham. In 1901 he joined the Leinsters and served for the first years of his military life as a regimental officer.

"He, like General Gort, became an instructor at the Staff College shortly after the last war and later an instructor at the newly formed Imperial Defence College.

"He served in the War Office and more recently was sent to Palestine where he showed himself to be an unqualified success as a commander in the field.

"General Dill, in one word, is a soldier. He has had no advantages in his chosen career and he has devoted himself to it with single-hearted enthusiasm.

"In manner and speech he is very quiet, does not express hasty judgments, nor make 'snap' decisions Emergencies neither frighten nor flurry him. His chief characteristic, indeed, is his determination to take every factor into account. His soldiering is essentially scientific in the sense of exact knowledge followed by vigorous action based on that knowledge.

"General Sir Alan Brooke is a year or two younger than General Dill and as I have told you is a specialist in the use of mechanized force.

"He is essentially a realist and it is characteristic of him that when he addressed his corps staff before going overseas last year, he was emphatic in urging on them that though they were not to forget all that had been learned from the wars of the past, they were to remember at all times that they were entering a new war with new methods and must be prepared to adjust themselves rapidly to new conditions.

Was at Dunkirk

General Brooke was on the sands of Dunkirk during the historic retreat and is a seasoned soldier who knows what the Nazi war machine is.

"He, like General Dill, has been an instructor at the Staff College and the Imperial Defence College and is thus eminently qualified to lead the organization for the defence of the British Isles against the threatened menace of a Nazi invasion.

"These three Generals have been trained according to the traditions of the British Army and all three of them distinguished themselves upon active service.

"Day by day we see the progress of the campaign in North Africa. Day by day we are told of the huge forces ready and waiting to repel any attack by invasion upon the soil of the British Isles. Confidently we can trust in these men who are proved leaders and seasoned soldiers. Hopefully can we look forward to the not too distant future when a British Expeditionary Force with all the support of gallant Allies will be organized to strike the Continent of Europe, overthrow the forces of Nazism and relieve those millions of people who are suffering under a tyrant's yoke."

Salvation Army Appeal

Scores of donations received late yesterday by the Salvation Army swelled the 1941 Appeal Fund to nearly $70,000 in the Army's drive for $175,000, Brigadier B. Morris, in charge of the campaign, announced. The donations included one of $1,000, two of $300 each and many of $100 and lesser sums. Oddly enough, the latest list of donations is entirely Chinese, indicating ever-increasing interest of the Chinese Community in the activities of the Salvation Army, Chinese being more and more aware of the vast work undertaken in the interests of unfortunate Chinese here.

Brigadier Morris and Majors H. Woodland and E. Wilkinson yesterday voiced the belief that donations pouring in over the week-end would swell the total to approximately $100,000. Donations should be sent to Army Headquarters at 40 Nanking Road, Sassoon Arcade.

It is significant that many persons are personally calling at the Army Headquarters with their donations, and at the same time voicing enthusiastic appreciation of the splendid activities carried on by the organization.

The new list of donations follows:

Balance brought forward	$65.008..		
Ta Cheng Mi-hang	100		
Ching Kwang Sheng	50		
I Hsin Chang-hang	10		
Anon	1.000	Li Chung-fang	5
Wang Chi-hao	100	Cheng Chi-hsing	5
Wang Hsi-pan	100	Su Chu-kui	5
Li Shao-lu	100	Hu Pei-chueh	2
Li Hsiang-lu	100	Anon	1
Li Hsiao-wang	200	Tseng Wan-pu	300
Yu-sheng	98	Yen Chi-lin	300
Chen Tzu-i	80	Yen Chong-lin	200
Cheng Tieh-han	80	Chang Chi-chi	100
Yang Liang-hua	50	Kuo Chi-ho	100
Tang Ho-chieh	50	Hua Hsi-jung	100
Chou Wei-yun	50	Huang Yu-wen	100
Anon	50	Li Chih-su	50
Li Hsiao-wang	43	Ching Jun-sheng	50
Fang Chi-chuan	30	Tang Ming-chien	50
Kiang Jun-sun	25	Chen Chung-i	50
Fa Chien-ke	20	Li Tsu-hsiu	30
Chen Chu-sheng	20	Chao Chang-lin	30
Sun Kui-sheng	20	Hsi Yueh-hsun	30
Wu Ting-chu	20	Anon	20
Li Tsu-heng	15	Sun Tieh-hai	20
Lin Han-pu	10	Mi Fu-shen	20
Yung Tai-chang	10	Chen Chi-cheng	20
Ku Sheng-pao	10	Li Tung-min	10
Chen Sheng-wu	10	Fang Ju-cheng	10
Chou Hou-kun	10	Ho Ta-hung	10
Li Kou-kao	10	Shen Ta-jen	10
Ku Ti-teh	10	Yung Hsia-lo	10
Chen Jung-tang	10	Ku Hsi-yang	10
Cheng Kui-sheng	10	Li Jen-jung	10
Wang-sheng	10	Shia Shao-ping	15
Chen Ssu-tu	10	Wei Ying-shih	5
Chang Hsi-kwang	5		
Anon	5		
	$69.217		

Neither Japan Nor U.S. Want War—"Le Temps"

Vichy, Feb. 9.

The tenseness of Japanese-American relations do not indicate the likelihood of a friendly settlement of differences, "Le Temps" said editorially yesterday.

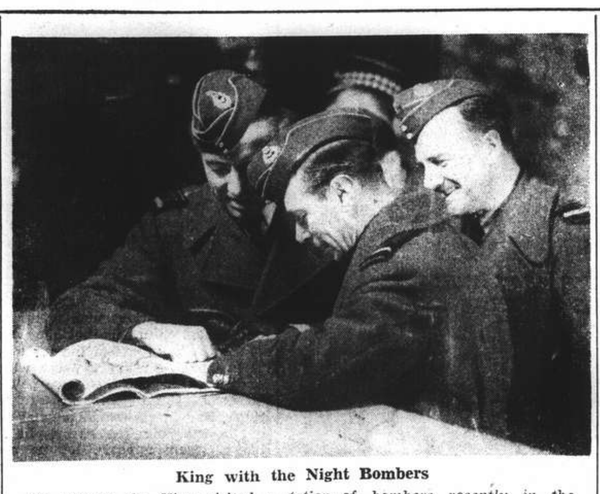
"The fact that Japan is linked with the Axis constitutes more of a menace to the U.S. than U.S. aid constitutes a grave danger to the Japanese Empire.

"Neither the American nor Japanese want war, but....it looks as if they are racing to get bases for any fight in the Pacific or Southern Seas."—United Press.

Damage to Burma Road Bridge Photographed

Tokyo, Feb. 9.

The Tokyo press today gave prominence to official photographs showing the destruction of the Kungkuo Bridges on the Burma Route, spanning the Mekong River. Unretouched air photographs show one-fourth of the Old Kungkuo Bridge destroyed, while the new bridge further upstream was shown totally blown up leaving only suspension cables across the river, with wreckage visible same distance downstream. Approaches to the bridges were deserted.—Domei.



King with the Night Bombers

His Majesty the King visited a station of bombers recently in the evening, when he dropped in at the briefing room, where the fliers were receiving their last instructions before a raid over Germany. The picture shows the King with Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, commanding the Bomber Command, and Air Vice-Marshal J.E.A. Baldwin, examining maps in the briefing room.

London Schools Converted Into Rest Centres

Note of Optimism Reflected in Letter of Welfare Worker; Occupations in a "Comfy" Shelter"

A KEYNOTE of optimism and cheerfulness is reflected in two recent letters received by a British resident here from a woman engaged in educational work prior to the war, who has since become a welfare adviser to one of the rest centres equipped by the Government in London schools. The Government took over the schools when the bombings started in earnest and converted them into rest centres for those whose homes have been partially or wholly destroyed or who were awaiting the removal of delayed action bombs. The centres are under the charge of teachers working in teams of six. The second letter is written from a "Comfy" shelter where electricity and a radio have been installed. The letters follow:

Eltham, S.E., Oct. 15.

It's now some weeks since I wrote to you. During that time many things have happened. To begin with, education—for me—has ceased to exist, although I'm working in an L.C.C. school (where, incidentally, I am writing this letter at 4 a.m.). When bombing of London started in earnest the Government took over some of the schools and equipped them as rest centres for those whose houses had been damaged or destroyed or who were awaiting the removal of delayed-action bombs. Certain teachers were transferred to the Public Assistance Board and put in charge of these centres in teams of six. They were to work shifts of 24 hours on duty with 24 hours of rest following. I am the Welfare Adviser (I know "all the answers") at the.....and have been doing it for the last two months.

"I have to deal primarily with evacuation, billeting, and the keeping of records, all of which keeps me well and truly occupied. The work is extremely interesting but is very arduous, for it means that if I'm lucky I get two or three hours sleep during my shift (that is supposing no fresh people come in) or, more often, none at all. I do, however, get a full night's sleep during my off period, though that leaves me little time to do things at home. However, I can stand the strain and am fit and well, although I've had two narrow squeaks (one a piece of shrapnel, the other machine-gun bullets), and our home, except for a couple of tiles, is still as it was when you saw it—it seems ages ago.

A "Comfy" Shelter

You may remember (that is if my last letter reached you) that I had made a shelter. It was a nice little job, but at the time I did not realize that the raids would last as long as they do, and in consequence only designed it for sitting purposes. Finding as a result that it was too small to sleep in, I got in touch with a builder with a view to having a surface shelter erected that would be large enough to sleep in but would be at the same time a smaller target than the house. This has now been built. After the war, when the nine-inch baffle wall is removed and a couple of windows are put in, it should make a nice little workshop. We've now made it into quite an attractive little bed-sitting-room. I distempered the walls primrose and shall do the ceiling a paler colour as soon as I get a chance. I bought two camp beds (I would have made them if I'd had time) and made a third to fit above, the advantage being that the under one can easily be moved if that becomes necessary.

At present we use an oil stove for heating, but long before you read this electricity will have been installed and we shall have electric light and an electric fire. I'm also getting a small all-waves set especially for the shelter, as our other one takes up too much room. A curtain has been hung across the open end of the baffle wall and the ventilators have home-made baffles fitted so that air comes in but no light goes out. I hope to make a corner wardrobe so that we can keep a complete change of clothes in case the house is hit (we use a suit case now) and I'm planning a small table with shelves to take the supper things, books and games.

There's a rug on the floor and I have a rather nice etching for the wall. The beds are equipped with paillasses, blankets (sewn together to form sleeping bags, with a removable flannelette sheets), and eiderdown covered in very pretty cretonne. Altogether the result is really attractive and it's no wonder that our friends and relations have christened it "cosy-corner." The camp beds are very comfortable and should do nicely in the time to come as occasional beds in a spare room. So you will agree, I think, that spending the evening in our air raid shelter is no hardship at all, and everything in it will have its uses when the war is over.

No Need To Worry

Leading up to the shelter is a crazy patch of red and black slabs edged with a grass verge on each side.

This naturally brings me to the garden. For a first effort on newly cultivated land it has been an amazing success. I haven't planned it perhaps quite as well as I ought to have done, not forseeing that some things would be more difficult to obtain than others. Neither did I know that her ladyship would eat so many raw carrots as she did! I've had to scrap two apple trees, one because it was on the site of the shelter and too big safely to transplant, the other because it was diseased. However, these will be replaced by trained trees along the fence, as they are just as decorative as roses—and I like apples anyway.

Well, no need to worry about us, you see. Apart from a direct hit we stand every chance of coming through successfully and we're not troubled anyway. All being well the war should be over by the time you come on leave again and then we shall also have something to talk about.

P.S. Since writing this we have moved one or two things round in the shelter. The fire is now in the corner on the shelf (which has a bottom to it to hold a spare electric bulb, matches, and our most important papers), and the wireless (another Murphy) stands on the table. There are also two other pictures on the wall, and the curtain at the end of the baffle wall now has a door behind it to give added protection—from draughts!"

Shelter Diversion

Eltham, Oct. 15.

"I hope you will excuse pencil, but I am writing this letter up in the shelter. We have dug ourselves in, and are very comfortable. Since H. wrote his letter the electricity has been installed, also the radio, so now we are fine. We are very lucky so far, bombs all round, but barring a few more tiles missing we are quite all right. My sister has not been so fortunate, they have lost nearly all their windows, also two holes in the roof, due to falling earth that a bomb a few doors away threw up. Also an aunt of mine has lost her house, due to a land mine, but barring slight injuries she is quite safe, which is the main thing.

"Of course we never go out in the evenings now, no pictures, etc., but we do not mind a scrap. We are quite happy up in the shelter, R. with his stamps and comics, H. with his crossword and books, and myself of course knitting and listening to the wireless. I have just finished knitting myself a jumper suit in clover, and now I am starting on a little suit in primrose for E.'s baby, who is now nine months old. He is a clever little chap, but she hates taking him far in case she is caught in a raid. Christmas is so near, but it will not be a bit like Christmas this year, most people will be working, if not on Christmas Day, then Boxing Day. But we are not grumbling, if it will bring the war one day nearer the end."

Lesson Sermon

First Church of Christ, Scientist

"Spirit": was the subject of the Lesson Sermon read in all Churches of Christ Scientist, throughout the world yesterday. Golden Text:—Galatians 5:25. "If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit." Among the citations which comprised the Lesson Sermon was the following from The Bible:—

Howbeit we speak wisdom among them that are perfect: yet not the wisdom of this world, that come to nought: But as it is written, Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit: for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. (I Cor. 2:6,9,10).

The Lesson Sermon also included the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:—Can matter recognize Mind? Can infinite Mind recognize matter? Can the infinite dwell in the finite or know aught unlike the infinite? Can Deity be known through the material senses? Can the material senses, which receive no direct evidence of Spirit, give correct testimony as to spiritual life, truth, and love?

Chinese Minister to Brazil Recalled

Rio De Janeiro, Feb. 9.

Mr. Samuel Sung Young, Chinese Minister to Brazil, has been recalled to Chungking after seven years in Brazil, it was learned yesterday. Mr. Shao Hua-tan, Chinese Minister to Mexico, probably will succeed Mr. Young, it was believed.—United Press.

Duties of Council Committee Told

Confusion Shown by Critic Cleared Up by Secretary-General of S.M.C.

In an interview with a representative of the "N.C.D.N." the Secretary and Commissioner-General stated:

"It is not the Council's practice to reply directly to correspondence in the Press. It would, however, be unfortunate if during difficult times and on difficult subjects the public was misled by inaccurate facts. Your correspondent RATEPAYER in yesterday's issue of the 'N.C.D.N.' criticizes the Council for appointing lawyers to study the possibility of widening the basis of taxation and introducing new sources of taxation. This criticism is based on a total misapprehension of facts. The committee just appointed by the Council is not concerned in any way with finding new sources of taxation. It has one task only to advise the Council now to remove inequalities in the existing system of rating—a problem primarily of law and machinery.

"The study of sources of revenue—a wholly different question—has been entrusted to a quite separate committee composed in exactly the way desired by your correspondent i.e. a committee of business men of various nationalities, Messrs. Gadow, Hale, Liddell, Okamoto, Sadoc and Yulin Hsi.

"Finally I note that your correspondent says that before trying to widen the basis of taxation the Council should arrive at correct interpretation of its powers. Legal opinions—especially on the Land Regulations—cannot always be certain. It may be necessary to impose a new tax and then leave it to the Courts to determine its validity."

Gen. Wu Teh-chen Gets Money for Chungking

$30,000,000 Collected in South Seas

Chungking, Feb. 9.

Over $30,000,000 has been contributed by Chinese in the South Seas in support of the Chinese Government in the war of resistance during his trip, declared Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Minister for Overseas of the Central Kuomintang, who returned to Chungking yesterday morning by air from Hongkong. He has been away five months, visiting over 100 South Seas ports and delivering over 300 speeches.

Among the places visited by the General were the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, the Malay States and Burma. After a short rest, Gen. Wu Teh-chen expresses the hope that he will be able in the near future to take another trip to the south, visiting French Indo-China, Thailand, India, Borneo and other countries in the Southern Pacific.—Reuter.

Foreigners Held Up by Chinese Highwaymen

American, Russian Lose Money, Clothing

Chinese highwaymen concentrated their attention on foreigners on Friday night and yesterday morning, the victims being a Russian inspector of the China General Omnibus Company and an American engineer from the ss. President Cleveland.

The first hold-up was reported to the Wayside police station shortly after midnight yesterday, the complainant being T. Tomtrantseff, an employee of the bus company, who stated that he had been stopped by four Chinese in Dent Lane, off Dent Road, a few minutes before 12 p.m. on Friday. Two of the highwaymen whipped out pistols and covered the victim, while the others took his uniform overcoat, his shoes and pocket watch. The miscreants then took to their heels and disappeared in the darkness.

The second crime was reported to the Louza police station by C. Nelson, an engineer from the ss. President Cleveland, which arrived in port late last night. The victim was riding in a rickshaw along Shantung Road, near Canton Road, at 2.20 a.m. yesterday, when he was attacked by a gang of about five other rickshaw coolies, who robbed him of US$55 and twenty local dollars. No arrests have yet been made.

Vichy Report Denied In America

U.S. Never Refused to Send Planes to Indo-China

Washington, Feb. 9.

The State Department yesterday declined to comment on reports from Vichy that the refusal of the U.S. to allow shipments of warplanes to French Indo-China was a factor in inducing French acceptance of Japanese mediation.

The report was a "complete fabrication," other informed sources said. No formal request ever was made for permission to ship war material to Indo-China, they added.—United Press.

U.S. Missionaries Work for Peace

Appeal Drafted in Japan With Many Signatures in Effort to Prevent War

Tokyo, Feb. 9.

American missionaries throughout Japan as well as their wives, are being "mobilized" in a move to preserve the unbroken "eighty years peace between Japan and America.'

A seven man committee comprising various Protestant denominations circularized all Americans with an appeal which will be subsequently cabled to Dr. Samuel McCrea, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the International Missionary Council.

The cable will bear the names of all missionaries in Japan who support the statement which says that "while recognizing that fundamental issues are involved in the present tension between Japan and the United States, we cannot believe that basic and permanent solutions can be secured through armed conflict.

"Rather the tragedy of war will greatly aggravate the issues and augment and prolong the present disturbed relations. We face a crisis which threatens to destroy much that is of supreme value to Christians.

"We, therefore, appeal to our fellow Christians in America to exert themselves anew to preserve the unbroken eighty years' peace between the two nations," the message concluded.

The Committee is asking for telegraphed replies to be sent, "because of the urgency of the situations."

The original appeal being circulated was signed by Dr. William Axling, Secretary of the National Christian Council of the Baptist Mission, Reverend Gilbert Bowles, Friends Mission, Reverend Darly Downs, Congregational Mission, Reverend Charles Inglehart, Methodist Mission, Reverend Russel Yoca, Evangelical Mission, Reverend Theodore T. Walser, Presbyterian Mission.

The cable will be sent to America, with the signatures, and will be shown to the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew. It will be released to the press.—Domei.

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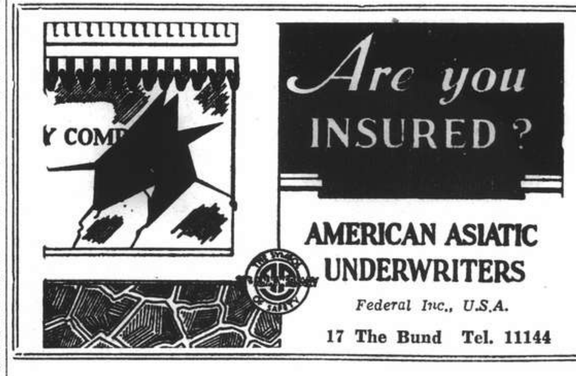

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dr. Barnardo's Homes: Thanks for Extra Gift

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I thank you for your letter of today enclosing cheque for fifteen dollars ($15), from Norman White, in memory of Walter Hagen—a contribution to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Prior to receipt of your letter I had remitted all received to the Homes, and you may be interested to learn I was able to send them twenty-five pounds (£25).

I had not expected any further donations, but the $15 is welcome, and I shall keep it for the time being, in the hope that further sums may yet be received by me. As a matter of fact, I am reasonably certain that I can get odd sums for the Homes, from time to time.

N. H. LACEY

Shanghai, Feb. 7.

"Nichi-Nichi" Comment On U.S. Envoy to China

Efficiency of Mr. Gauss Said Reason for Change

Tokyo, Feb. 9.

The exchange of posts between Mr. Nelson T. Johnson at Chungking and Mr. Clarence E. Gauss at Canberra, was the subject of a front page leader in the "Nichi-Nichi Shimbun" today.

The move, said the "Nichi-Nichi," is "natural when viewed objectively in the new stage of America's Far East policies."

While describing Mr. Johnson as an expert in Chinese affairs, and a scholar, the "Nichi-Nichi" stated that he was regarded as being too slow "to deal effectively with the complicated diplomatic problems of today."

"Sino-American relations are no longer in a stage when only policies are being discussed, but have reached a point where established policies must be put into effect," the newspaper declared.

This was the reason for the appointment of the "efficient Gauss," the "Nichi-Nichi" said.—Domei.

Powerful Reinforcements for The Far Eastern Command

New Indian Troops Fully Mechanized and Trained In Modern Warfare

THE Commander-in-Chief, Far East, recently announced that substantial reinforcements of all arms for the Far Eastern Command have recently arrived in Malaya. Not the least important of these were large numbers of Indian troops comprising Infantry, Artillery, Engineers and Auxiliary Units. These troops brought with them from India their own motor transport and the force was completely mechanized; there was not a single mule or pack animal with any unit.

While the troops were disembarking from the ships which had brought them from India, lorries, trucks, motor-cycles, and other vehicles, staff cars were being landed by cranes from the holds of the vessels.

The disembarkation of men and material was rapidly completed and within a very short time thousands of troops, complete with fighting equipment and stores were moving off in their motor transport to the camps which had been allotted to them in various parts of Malaya.

This was the first time that such a considerable body of troops, with full war equipment, had been landed in Malaya within a few days. When the first body of Indian troops arrived in Malaya in July, 1939, they came without their M.T. and without mule transport. The mules had been left behind in India and motor transport was supplied to the units by the Malaya Command in Singapore. This time, however, with the progress of mechanization of the Indian Army, the force arrived with complete and modern equipment.

Orderly Disembarkation

Officers who watched the disembarkation were favourably impressed by the orderliness with which it was carried out and the speed with which heavy equipment was landed and moved off the docks and away by road to the various military camps.

The reinforcing units, comprising virtually a complete army of infantry, artillery, sappers and miners and the usual ancillary services, are now distributed about Malaya. Many are in North Malaya stationed in districts which have not previously seen Indian troops. Others are helping in the defence of Singapore.

Warm Welcome

The civilian population in the towns through which the troops passed and in which they are now stationed have given the newcomers a warm welcome, and the men have quickly settled down to soldiering in Malaya.

When they left India, none of the men knew to which part of the world they were being sent. As a result they brought complete clothing and equipment adequate for temperate as well as for tropical climates. Thus the men have with them their great coats, which they will probably never wear in Malaya, and many have balaclava helmets, woollen clothing and thick gloves and mittens.

Change to Tropical Kit

The troops have put away their great coats and now wear ordinary khaki drill uniforms. Units whose men wear the pugaree have exchanged it for a cloth cap which is more suitable to Malaya where the pugaree would quickly become soaked from the frequent rain. The pugaree is also unsuitable for jungle and plantation country.

Most of the newly-arrived troops are quartered in hutted camps which have only just been completed. A few of them are temporarily under canvas.

All the units are officially on active service and are up to war establishment. The men receive field rations, which include items that do not usually form part of army rations in India. They get extra pay in the form of expatriation allowances, which enables them to make generous allotments to their families in India and leaves sufficient for pocket money to buy the little luxuries which appeal to the soldier and to pay for the occasional cinema visits and other amusements in the towns.

Learning Jungle Warfare

The troops embarked on an intensive training programme within a few days of their arrival in Malaya. Apart from the normal routine of individual weapon instruction in camp, the men are being sent out on exercises to accustom them to the type of country over which they must now operate. In particular, many are learning the art of jungle warfare, which requires quite different tactics from those to which the troops were accustomed to in India.

These reinforcements will play a vital part in the defence of a country which lies on the eastern frontier of Greater India, of which Singapore and the Malay peninsula are geographically and historically an integral part.

They realize that their presence in Malaya means that the Indian Army is now helping in increased measure to guard a country which is not merely vital to Empire defence in the Pacific region, but which also lies athwart the path of any would-be invader of India.

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12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. *20th talk on the history of French music.* The French Revolution and music.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

The organ and the concerto in the XVIIIth century.

Bach: 3rd Brandenbourg concerto; Buxtehude: Fugue in ut; Tartini: Concerto in D major; Buxtehude: Prelude and fugue in G minor; Vivaldi: Concerto in B minor; Bach: Concerto in D minor; Fugue in E minor; Bach: Brandenbourg Concerto in B flat major.

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To-day's Programme

12.00 Dance Music
12.30 Light Music
12.45 **News in English**
1.00 News in Chinese
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "Impressions of Peru," by Mrs. Guy Hillier at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai Dialects Including "The Foundations of Chinese Music" by Professor Wei Chung-loh at 5 p.m.
6.30 News in Hindustani
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 French News and Commentary
8.00 News in English
B.B.C. Programme Announcements
8.20 "Men and Their Arms." Talk by Alexander Carlisle
8.30 "Soft Lights and Sweet Music"
9.00 To be Announced
9.30 Songs and Music of Wales
10.00 London Yesterday—1. "The Cabby"
10.10 Four Songs in Waltz Time, sung by Militza Korjus
10.30 Dance Music
11.00 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.30 Russian Programme
11.50-12.00 Dance Music

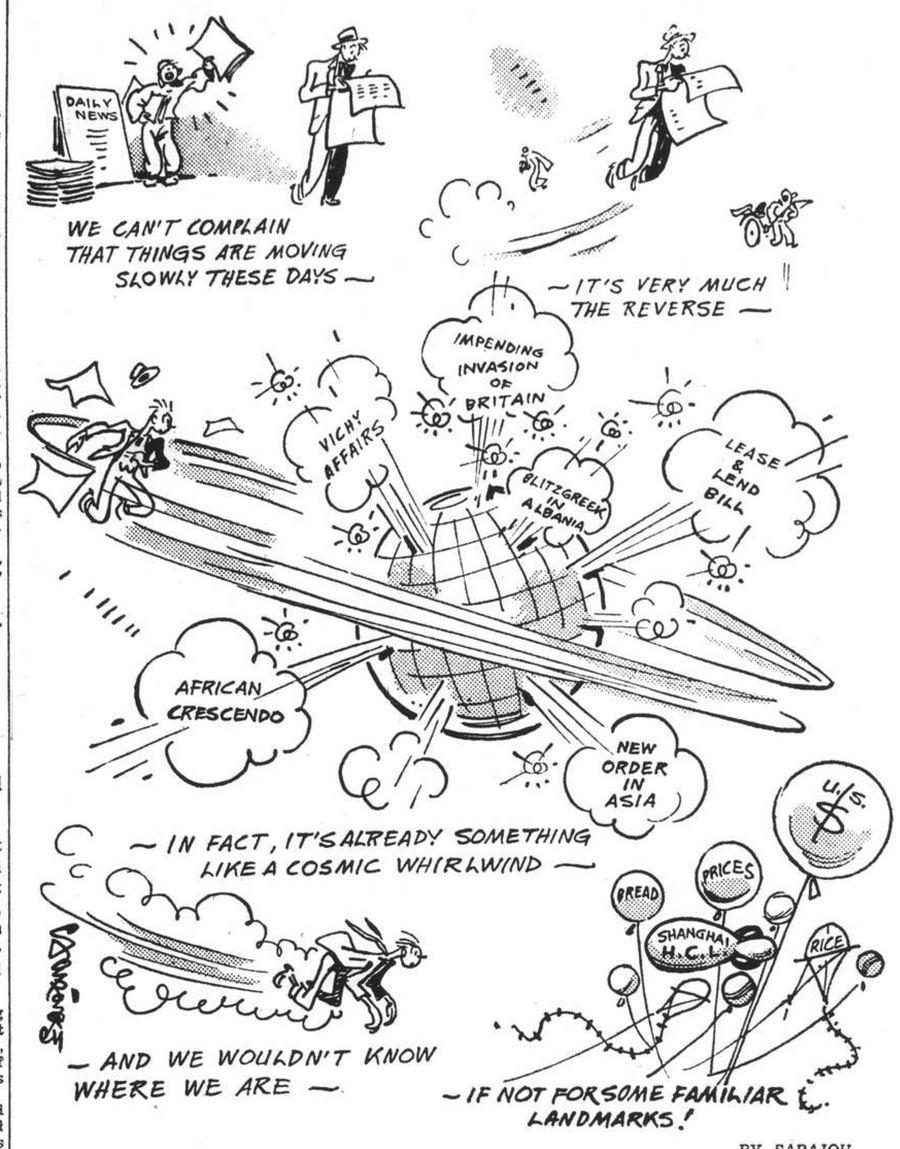
Foreign Language Broadcasts

CHINESE.—(Mandarin) every day at 1 and 5.20 except Sunday.
CHINESE.—(Shanghai dialect) every day at 6 except Sunday.
CZECH.—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., at 2.
FRENCH.—Every day at 7.30 except Sunday.
GERMAN.—Every day at 1.30 and 11.
GREEK.—Saturday at 1.15.
HINDUSTANI.—Every day at 6.30 except Sunday.
HUNGARIAN.—Sunday at 5.30.
ITALIAN.—Friday at 7.
NETHERLANDS.—Tuesday at 7.
POLISH.—Monday and Thursday at 7.
RUSSIAN.—Every night at 11.30.
SPANISH.—Saturday at 7.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF FEBRUARY 10, 1871

Mandalay has taken to civilization with a rush. The telegraph has been erected between Mandalay and the frontier Custom house at Menhla, beyond the Irrawaddy, and messages are now regularly received. The Burmese language has also been modified to suit the telegraph dial system. The Mint has been improved, and die-cutters are hard at work turning out a more handsome coinage. Stamped papers are about to be introduced, as the King sees in it an excellent way of increasing the Royal income while introducing regularity into his courts. The system of law is also to be changed in order to assimilate it with our own, and postage on correspondence is to be introduced. All this, remarks the "Pioneer" is very satisfactory but to show, we presume, that he does not embrace civilization indiscriminately, his Majesty still regulates his domestic concerns by the auguries of his fortune tellers.



The Cosmic Allegro

Our Duty Towards God and Man

Sermon Preached by Dean Trivett in the Bubbling Well Chapel at Evensong

TEXT:—"*Every man shall bear his own burden...Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ...cast thy burden upon the Lord and He shall sustain thee.*" Gal: 6: 5, 2. Psalms 55, 22.

HERE are three texts which at first sight appear contradictory and yet I would premise that as we study them we shall find that they are by no means in opposition one to another, but, rather, complementary. Let us consider them in the order in which I have given them this evening. First, "Every man must bear his own burden." We usually interpret this text in its narrowest sense. We think of something which is peculiar and unshared, some cross that is laid upon us and which we must bear alone. It may be some physical disability or some temperamental weakness. It may be some personal limitation or some responsibility we have assumed. It is our burden and we must resign ourselves to bear it.

Of course, the text is capable of such an interpretation There are such burdens and in large measure we must bear them alone, and if anyone could claim the right to speak about such things St. Paul might, for he had to bear many trials and carry heavy responsibilities. In addition, as he tells us elsewhere, he had a disability which he calls his "thorn in the flesh." He prayed that it might be taken away, but God instead of taking it away gave him the promise of strength to bear it. He was told, "My Strength is sufficient for thee."

Moral Responsibility

But it is not of such burdens alone or chiefly that St. Paul is here speaking—rather he is thinking of the burden of moral responsibility which each individual must assume. That which the Catechism defines as our duty toward God and our duty toward our neighbour. The context makes quite clear that this is the primary interpretation of the burden bearing to which our first text refers. To use the familiar figure of the parable of the talents—each one of us has received so many talents, some ability, a place of opportunity, and few or many as those talents may be we are responsible for their use, and must shoulder the blame if we neglect or misuse them. The burden is one of moral responsibility and everyone must bear his own burden. Temptations come to draw us aside from the path of duty. They vary with each individual according to his tastes, habits and environment, but they come in every walk of life and in every department of it. They try and test us, and in this sense they serve a valuable purpose in the divine economy. Temptation must be resisted. We must bear it. We have been given knowledge, ability and a sense of right and wrong, and if we are led astray we alone are to blame. We often try to shift the responsibility for failure. We lay the blame upon others, upon circumstances beyond our control, upon environment; and yet in our hearts we know that we are responsible when we fall. For every man or woman who is worth while knows that he or she is free and only the slave of environment or circumstances by consent.

In the last analysis, every choice that we make is made of our own free will. We are masters of our lives and choose the way that we shall go. If we are quite honest we must admit that we seldom, if ever, have a reasonable excuse for failing to live according to the light we have. The doing of our duty as we see it will often be difficult. It may entail hardship and self-sacrifice, but it will never be impossible. Every man must bear his own burden of responsibility and he will never be called upon to carry more than he can bear. St. Paul has another word in regard to personal responsibility, a word of great comfort to those who find the burden they bear press heavily. He says, writing to the Corinthians, "There hath no temptation taken you, but such as is common to man, and God will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able, but will with the temptation make a way of escape that ye may be able to bear it." We alone are responsible to God and in that sense every one must bear their own burden. Then do not try to shift the responsibility to lay it upon someone else. Face it—bear it. "Every man must bear his own burden."

Our Responsibilities

But if we have a duty toward God—a responsibility to live pure and holy lives in His sight—we also have a duty toward our neighbour, and the Christian must interpret the scope of that duty according to the teaching of Jesus Christ. "Who is my neighbour"? asked the questioner of old, and the answer was, you remember, the parable of the Good Samaritan, in which we learn that we have a duty and a responsibility, not only to our kindred and acquaintance—those bound to us by ties of blood and affection, but to all who stand in need of our help. The apostle would seem to have had this in mind when he laid this further duty upon them. "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ." There is the old fable of the lion and the mouse that we do well to remember. God has made us all great and small to lean on one another. The strong have a duty to help the weak and the world is so ordered that in something the weakest may help the strongest, and none of us must be unwilling to help those in need and none in need too proud to be helped.

Ask The Lord's Help

I often look up at the arches which support the roof above the choir in the Cathedral and feel that they teach a lesson we do well to apply in human relationships. Each brick is fitted into its place and relationship. Some are more important than others, but take one out and the whole arch would be weakened. They hang one on another and together bear the weight above. For all life is like that, as members of a family, a community, an empire; our strength and happiness are bound up in mutual dependence one upon another. We do well to be reminded occasionally of this. We need to ask ourselves, "Am I doing I can to obey the law of Christ?" as defined by St. Paul. "Am I doing all that I might, all that I can do to lighten the burdens of others?

Are We All Doing Our Best?

In these days the claims of the Empire upon its citizens is being kept constantly before us and rightly so for although some are generously doing their share, counting not life itself too dear to offer it for the common good, others it is to be feared have not realized their very real responsibility. It is true that most of us can best serve by remaining here at our appointed duty, carrying on the common round the daily task, but let us not only seek to be found faithful in the performance of our daily duties, but try as well, in so far as we are able, by our gifts and our service and our prayers, to ease some part of the burden that presses so heavily upon the shoulders of those in the Homeland. But when we have considered our duty in this connection, let us not forget that what I have suggested in the larger field applies equally on the plane of community service.

An Appeal

In the last month, we have two important organizations making appeals for support in order that they may act for the members of the community in bringing relief to those whose burdens are beyond their own powers to bear. I am thinking of the King's Daughters' annual appeal and that of the Salvation Army. In the light of their appeals, let us consider carefully the Apostle's advice, "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ."; and remembebr the words of the Lord Jesus: "Insomuch as ye do it unto me." And then I do not hesitate to mention the claims of our own Church in its appeal which will be shortly issued. Here is a very real responsibility which rests upon all Churchmen and women to do their share to finance the work and to maintain unencumbered the heritage in building and equipment which we have received from those who have gone before us in this Port: and above all to contribute by regular attendance in the House of God the fellowship in worship which is not only our duty and privilege, but a help and inspiration to others. And then there is the missionary work of the Church. Here too we have a duty and responsibility. We may be finding times hard and our burdens heavy, but not only are our missionaries labouring to bring light and peace to the hearts of the people of this land, but by hospital work and general relief to interpret Christianity as the love of God for the souls and bodies of those in need.

However, let us never forget that it is not alone by the administration of physical relief that we can put our shoulders under the world's burdens. "The gift without the giver is bare." Let us see to it that our hearts go out with our gifts and in our service. There are, discouraged to whom we can give our sympathy, perplexed to whom we can give advice, sorrowers to whom we may bring comfort, lonely whom we may cheer by the sacrifice of some our time. We may do our bit to keep far away all pessimism and gloom—a heavy burden which weighs down the shoulders of so many today, and which is not only an affliction, but opens the door to a host of evils. We can do it by bearing about with us at all time the infection of a good courage, by meeting all life's ills and accidents with gallant and high hearted happiness.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

COL. LINDBERGH

Colonel C. A. Lindbergh, who has been testifying before the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Aid to Democracies Bill, is very clearly not a military expert. That he is an intrepid aviator is shown by his solo flight across the Atlantic, that he is of an inventive turn of mind is clearly demonstrated by the part he played in helping to invent the mechanical heart. But there is nothing whatever in his record to suggest that he is in any way particularly well qualified either as an authority on international politics, or on military matters. He was not of an age during the last war to have had the opportunity of having any personal experience of fighting, and the conclusion to be drawn is that his guesses are probably just as good, and no better than any other unqualified man. But as an advocate of the German case against the British he is of value to the enemy because of the one feat in his life which enabled him to capture popular imagination.

It will be remembered that some years ago he made a visit to Germany, was cordially welcomed by Hitler and his gang, received a German decoration, and returned to the United States obviously impressed with what he saw and what the Germans told him. From that time onward he has ranged himself on the German side, and, posing as a good American desirous of keeping his country out of war, preaches lengthy exhortations to the text that Great Britain cannot possibly win, and that the best thing for the United States to do is to withhold all aid with the idea that it would make the war mercifully shorter, and lead to a negotiated peace. He bases his argument on the belief that the United States are at present in no danger, but would be if they were drawn into the war. Col. Lindbergh, if he really believes what he says, and is not actively supporting the German cause for reasons best known to himself, is apparently quite unable to appreciate the meanings of words, or to assess the significance of very patent facts. There is all the evidence in the world that the Nazis have penetrated deeply into all strata of American life, in the northern as well as the southern hemisphere for the purpose of destroying the established Governments there, and subjecting all nations to Nazi dominance.

That is a fact which has been revealed in the course of the investigations of the Dies Committee, and to state that the United States faces no danger from Germany, is either a downright lie on his part, or comes from a wilful blindness brought about by his slavish admiration of Hitler and all that he stands for. The repeated declarations of the German leaders that they are out for world domination has apparently completely failed to convince him of that fact, and Col. Lindbergh stands in the position of a man who refuses to believe the many confessions of a criminal. It is not to be believed for one moment that he is actuated by any treasonable designs upon the United States, and it may be a matter of profound conviction that his country stands in no danger from the Nazi menace. But it must be pointed out that if that is indeed his belief, then his complete inability to recognize facts greatly decreases his credibility as an expert.

That he has become the dupe of Hitler and his myrmidons has been apparent for some time, but his pro-German activities in the United States suggest that he is animated by a dislike of Britain, which contrasts strongly with the fact that when he was in trouble from too much publicity in the United States it was Great Britain which afforded him the asylum, and privacy of which he, and his family stood in such great need. But there; the winter wind "is not so unkind as benefits forgot." Perhaps the best answer to Col. Lindbergh is the reply made at the same session to Senator Pepper by another colonel, and that one who knows what he is talking about, namely, Col. Robert McCormick:—"The Germans are not so tough, Senator,—I've been up against them." Col. Lindbergh has not; he has been fooled by the clever talk of the champagne salesman and his colleagues, and as an expert on anything but aviation and, perhaps mechanical engineering, would in all probability shine as a market gardener.

THE PAST WEEK

The past week has been a fine one for Great Britain and her Allies, emphasized by the British occupation of Benghazi by British and allied troops, and the smashing defeat of a desperate Italian counter-attack in the neighbourhood of Klisura by the Greeks. In this connection a boast of Signor Gayda on November 16, may be recalled, when he stated that "The Italian nation and the army remain intact, and are playing a most important part in the war." The nation may still remain intact: its Empire does not, nor do its armies, and Italy is playing the important role at the present moment of being Hitler's whipping boy. Viewed in the light of what is happening, periodicals arriving from Britain containing articles girding at Mr. Winston Churchill for apparent inaction in north and north-east Africa can be read with very considerable amusement. The critics have been completely confounded by the Libyan campaign which in the short space of two months has brought Cyrenaica completely under the British, except for a few isolated units in the interior which appear to have been fighting with greater stubbornness than the ten divisions which have now been destroyed. There seem to be about five divisions still extant heading for Tripolitania, but these must obviously be in a wretched condition thanks to the hammering they have received.

Benghazi it is reported was taken by surprise, the British forces, taking advantage of a sandstorm, advancing rapidly and capturing the position without very great resistance from the enemy. The fact that the British can use their mechanized and flying units in such circumstances suggests that they have been able to surmount the problems presented by the fine sand of the desert, and can operate at a time when the Italians apparently cannot. This also appears to account for the large numbers of Italian aeroplanes reported destroyed on the ground, which in all probability were kept there because of the penetration of sand into the machines which rendered them incapable of immediate use. Be that as it may, the years of study which the British command has devoted to the problems presented by desert warfare are now proving very fruitful. The British advances into Eritrea and Abyssinia continued during the week, and already considerable progress has been made, and as in the case of Cyrenaica there is every prospect that the Italian forces there will meet with the same degree of extinction that their troops in Libya are experiencing.

For the moment all eyes will be turned towards France, where matters are rapidly approaching a crisis, if that has not already arrived. The German news agency, carefully quoting an alleged neutral source, states that it has actually occurred, but in the absence of confirmation that needs to be accepted with some reserve. That Hitler is subjecting Marshal Petain to enormous pressure is apparent from the fragmentary reports to hand of an endeavour to force him to accept a government dominated by Laval and his followers, who have been so aptly dubbed "Lavalistes" a name which should serve to distinguish loyal Frenchmen from those who would further sell their people into slavery. The report that Hitler wants the French navy, and a colonial naval base has brought forth a declaration from General Weygand that France does not intend to give up her naval base at Bizerta. That denial does not cover the French navy in home ports for the obvious reason that General Weygand is in no position to control it from where he is stationed.

It would undoubtedly serve Hitler's book for the reported revolution to have broken out in Vichy, for he would claim it as justifying German occupation of the whole of France. If, however, he goes to that length, and Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan succeed in getting the French navy into colonial ports Hitler will have been foiled of his main purpose. The re-entrance of the French Colonial Empire into the war, with the French navy would be the heaviest blow struck against Germany since its success in France, and would create such a change in the naval situation as might almost bring the war to its turning point. Developments which are confidently expected during the next few days may with very considerable certainty be accepted as a means of measuring the degree of Hitler's desperation. If he fails to secure what he wants he will indeed be in a bad position.

Fable and Fact

While a great deal of attention is paid to German propaganda, very little is received by the effort of the Italians in this connection. Yet in its way it is equally as interesting and perhaps just as significant, for if Hitler on occasion has to whistle to keep the courage of his people up, if he has to indulge in "pep" talks for the same reason, the Italian propagandists are not far behind. Shortly after the Italians met with their first reverses at the hands of the Greeks, a broadcast from Tirana, especially for the benefit of the Greeks, warned them:—

> Italy's position is not going to get worse because the enemy carelessly hurries to occupy positions which can be of no real importance. Very soon the Greek army will start feeling the weight of powerful Italian blows.

All of which doubtless sounded very nice at the time it was uttered, but reads rather ludicrously now. Then the Greeks were told that they owed everything to the British help which at the outset they were informed they never would get:—

> Britain of course does everything to help Greece. Greek artillery is of the modern type and its personnel is not Greek but British. Similiarly the entire Air Force is not Greek but British..... In truth, it ought to be stated that the war is at present being fought between the Italians and the British.

This particular broadcaster overlooked the opportunity of alleging that the Evzones after all were not Greeks but merely Highland regiments in Greek uniforms. And then Gayda steps into the fray:—

> Italians would probably prefer, for convenience's sake to have to fight the British instead of the Greeks. But the British prefer to have the Greeks fight for them.

He would go and mess up the good work being done by Italian broadcasters, unless, of course, he wishes to suggest that the troops who are having the most difficult task of stopping Mussolini once he has got going in Libya are also Greeks. Then Gayda gave those very difficult people in the Balkans a most timely warning:—

> Soddu is continuing to prepare with quiet determination, the Italian occupation of Greece ..... The Greeks do not stand a chance once Soddu gets his plans into operation.... Behind the Italian rearguard action stands an army which will literally plough its way into Greece, once it gets started.

General Soddu has since gone the way of unsuccessful generals. His place has been taken by another, and the Italian army in Albania is still ploughing its way, somewhat slower than before, but still backwards.

War Savings

Sir Robert Kindersley's statement at the end of November that the National Savings campaign had achieved its target of £475 millions of small savings collected in its first year is the more gratifying in that right up to the last moment the achievement seemed in doubt. The actual amount collected through the three media (Savings Certificates, Defence Bonds and additional Savings Bank deposits) was in fact £475,532,981. This, moreover, excludes a further £6,510,394 subscribed to the Post Office issues of the 3 per cent. War Loan, the 2½ per cent. National War Bonds and the special Ulster Savings Certificates. The addition of this £6,510,394 would make the grand total of small savings for the year £482,043,375, though in fairness, and if such detailed accuracy is sought for, a deduction should be made from the total in respect of about £25 millions of National Savings Certificates cashed in during the year. One thing which daily becomes more abundantly clear is that, excellently though both the Savings Committee and the saver have performed, they cannot afford to rest upon their oars. The present success will be barren indeed if it does not spur on all parties to fresh efforts. In this second campaign year it is imperative that the first year's result must not only be beaten, but very badly beaten. That this is in a fair way of being done is proved by the fact that the total is now £531,000,000.

STRAY NOTES

Feb 8.—A statement was made in the newspaper this week that the game of badminton was originally called "Poona" and that it got its name in England from being played with a quill-studded champagne cork over the Duke of Beaufort's dinner table at Badmington by a number of young officers just returned from India. This caused the question to be put to me, "is it correct to call a shuttlecock "a bird," and if so, why?" I was forced to reply that the question was beyond me but that I would do my best to explain the meaning of terms used in connection with the game in its various forms....all of which I have found very difficult. To begin with, nobody knows for certain whether the shuttlecock was originally the *cork* which went back and forth like a shuttle, or whether the last syllable was intended to be *cock* because of the feathers. The "battledore" which is always associated with the shuttlecock in the earlier forms of the game is equally difficult to place: it is obviously some kind of a "bat" with which a ball is "beaten" in most games, and the grandiloquent flavour was probably added to the single syllable by association with such a word as "batallador," meaning a great combatant.

In vain I searched the Chinese edition of the game, only to find that it is a winter game, not to be played by girls, in which the shuttle or bird is struck with the foot: but the Chinese shuttlecock is the most baffling thing; for I find that if it is correctly made, it consists of several layers of shark-skin with two outer layers of snake-skin—which hardly seems to qualify it for anything in the nature of a bird. So I have given up the problem in disgust, and can only imagine that the original name with which the game came to England had to be given up, because all the Pukka Sahibs who played it at the Duke of Beaufort's house would insist on calling it "Poo-nah."—E.S.W.

PASSED BY THE CENSOR

Desperate Plea from Inside Germany

Beloved brother OTTO,

Greetings to you from across the sea, to your dear wife, to the little children, my nephews Wolf and Bruno, to my lovely little niece Isolde, whose picture is before me as I write, records Louis Zara in "Coronet." I address you with a full heart, a heart over-flowing with joy and triumph, a heart leaping with gladness and pride. I hope with all my being, dear Otto, that it goes as well with you, and that you are as happy as we are.

It makes me shudder to think of it, how sadly you must misunderstand what is really going on, how little you must appreciate the great things that have already been achieved on this side of the Atlantic. I had to write you, to stretch out my arms to you across the sea and to say: Dear, dear Otto, we are all well; open your eyes, do not believe what they say in your lying press, listen to me, I will tell you.

I am making more money than I ever dreamt I could make. But then everybody works. Not a soul walks the streets idle. A vast purpose envelops and guides all of us, every one. We know a war is on, but victory goes before us and we know no fear whatever. It is a privilege to be alive at such a time.

Willi says she thinks she would like to have one more son, this one truly a gift to the State, to which we owe so much. You know we have five boys and one girl now—I do not remember if I wrote you that the last time; it was so long ago. Each of the children except the girl, who is only five, has his duties and belongs to his own organization. It reminds one that even for youth it is a great century: no wasteful playing, everything useful.

Most Beautiful Stamp Sent

I seem to remember, my wife says it is so too, that you were always concerned with philatelics and saved stamps. Remembering that, I said to myself, I will send him a real present. For this month the government printed the most beautiful stamp I have ever seen. As you will see it is a stamp with a portrait of our Beloved Leader. I have only seen him once or twice myself but from his pictures it is a remarkable likeness: stern yet gentle, too, at the proper time, uncompromising to his foes yet humanitarian to his people. What a chapter in history he will occupy!

I thought at first I would get one stamp to enclose inside this letter. Then I thought, but Otto may want more than one, for a friend perhaps. So I bought four, a block of stamps—I know a man who saves blocks of stamps—and I affixed them carefully so that when they arrive in America you will have a perfect sample of this unusual portrait. Remove these stamps carefully. Do not soak them, Otto. If you press a warm iron to one side you can remove them with some of the gum left on. I think that even with your mind poisoned by newspaper stories you will be able to appreciate this little gift from your brother. For here you will see the Beloved Leader as we see him: a hero, a conqueror, the Superman, the man of the stars and, perhaps, even above them.

Kiss your dear children for me. Say their cousins send their dearest thoughts to them. Also my wife to yours. And I, dear brother Otto, send to you good wishes, sympathy and tender love.

Yours brother,
GUSTAV.

Otto Fruhling read the letter thoughtfully. He frowned and read it again, his lips mumbling the words as he passed over them. He shook his head. He reached for the square bluish-white envelope with its neat handwriting and the foreign postmarks.

He studied the bold rubber stamp: "Passed By Censor." His eyes lingered over his brother's return address. Then he fell to studying the block of four stamps in the corner. They were part of a new issue and the postal clerk had cancelled each stamp neatly, so that the indelible ink made an oval halo above the picture itself. Each portrait was clean and untouched, the profile staring defiantly, cruelly.

The heat of the iron steamed the paper. Carefully Otto lifted the perforated edge of one stamp. The envelope gave and the block lifted intact. He caught his breath sharply.

There was writing beneath the stamps, brown strokes as though someone had written with milk or lemon juice. His fingers trembling, Fruhling removed the stamps.

His face drained. Pulses hammered in his ears and the envelop swam before his eyes. His lips quivered as he read the secret message:

GOD HELP US, OTTO!
WE STARVE TO DEATH!

IN PARENTHESIS

Chances

"Do you think this Hitler bloke stands any chance o' gettin' wot he's out for?"

"I don't, but I think he stands a bloomin' good chance o' gettin' wot he's in for."

* * *

Who's Who

"Hi!" shouted the corporal who was dishing out the post. "Is this letter for you? The name is obliterated."

"No," said the private. "It can't be me; my name's Murphy!"

* * *

Squashed

A LITTLE man was sitting in a London Underground train with his gas mask on the seat beside him, when a woman, weighing about seventeen stone, plopped down breathlessly, smashing the cardboard box containing the mask. She apologized, but the little man seemed very angry.

Then a voice behind him said, consolingly: "Cheer up, mate. It could 'ave been worse. Your face might 'ave been in it."

* * *

"Les Miserables"

A GERMAN film star visited Hollywood. She met a famous director. "Do you know," she said, "that we have just produced a film in Germany with a cast of 30,000?"

"That's nothing," declared the American. "We often make films with 50,000 people in the cast."

The film star was silent, but on her return to the Reich she told Hitler about it—and annoyed the Fuehrer very much.

"Why didn't you answer the fellow?" he cried. "You should have told him that in Germany we are making "Les Miserables" with a cast of 80,000,000."—Peterborough, in "Daily Telegraph."

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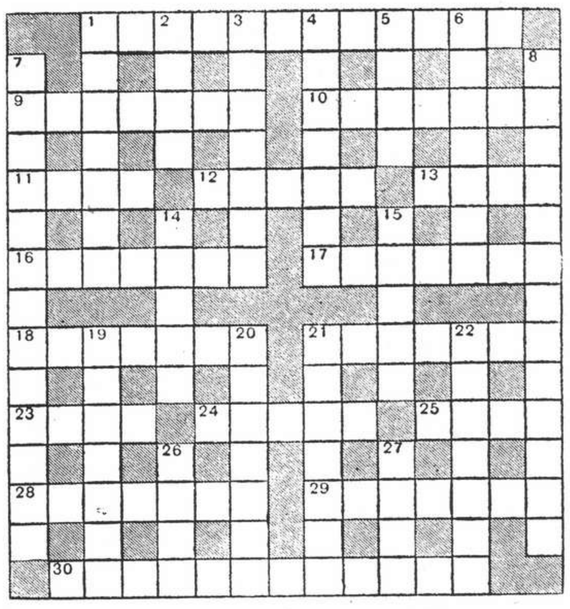

ACROSS

1 Behead this sweet thing, and speak like Harry Lauder (12)
9 Sprint (two words—3, 4)
10 An opera (two words—2, 5)
11 One's arrangement for the opposition (4)
12 Salt in swiller gets the boot (5)
13 One is barely prepared for it (4)
16 Not good with anything central (7)
17 Larger in one dimension (7)
18 Place for refreshing draughts (7)
21 In bones is a blessing in disguise (7)
23 His tongue is dead (4)
24 Decorative bit, mostly flowing (5)
25 This is turned out by the thousand nightly (4)
28 He's not back in one of his native rivers (7)
29 Do the Navy give this enemy flier a start? (7)
30 Wear it going to 13 across (12)

DOWN

1 A help to keeping locks in order (7)
2 What changed (4)
3 There's one just East of London (7)
4 Stock phrase in case of exhaustion (two words—4, 3)
5 Two prepositions in one (4)
6 Animal up in bird for Eastern European (7)
7 Race that has its ups and downs (two words—5, 8)
8 Her caper in art made a queen (two words—9, 4)
14 Worth forming cast (5)
15 You might like to accompany someone on this (5)
19 His pork makes possible your present occupation (7)
20 His work resulted in a wave of communicative activity (7)
21 Two animals in one (7)
22 One might find him in the roaring forties, of course (7)
26 Common sense becomes a burden (4)
27 It may be oddly entertaining (4)

SUNDAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 6, Country seat; 7, Abroad; 8, Alum; 9, Black; 11, Aspen; 13, Tuba; 14, Tanner; 16, Bluebottles. **DOWN**: 1, Bomb; 2, Unconcealed; 3, Bride; 4, Assassinate; 5, Salute; 10, Loudly; 12, Stoop; 15, Ever.

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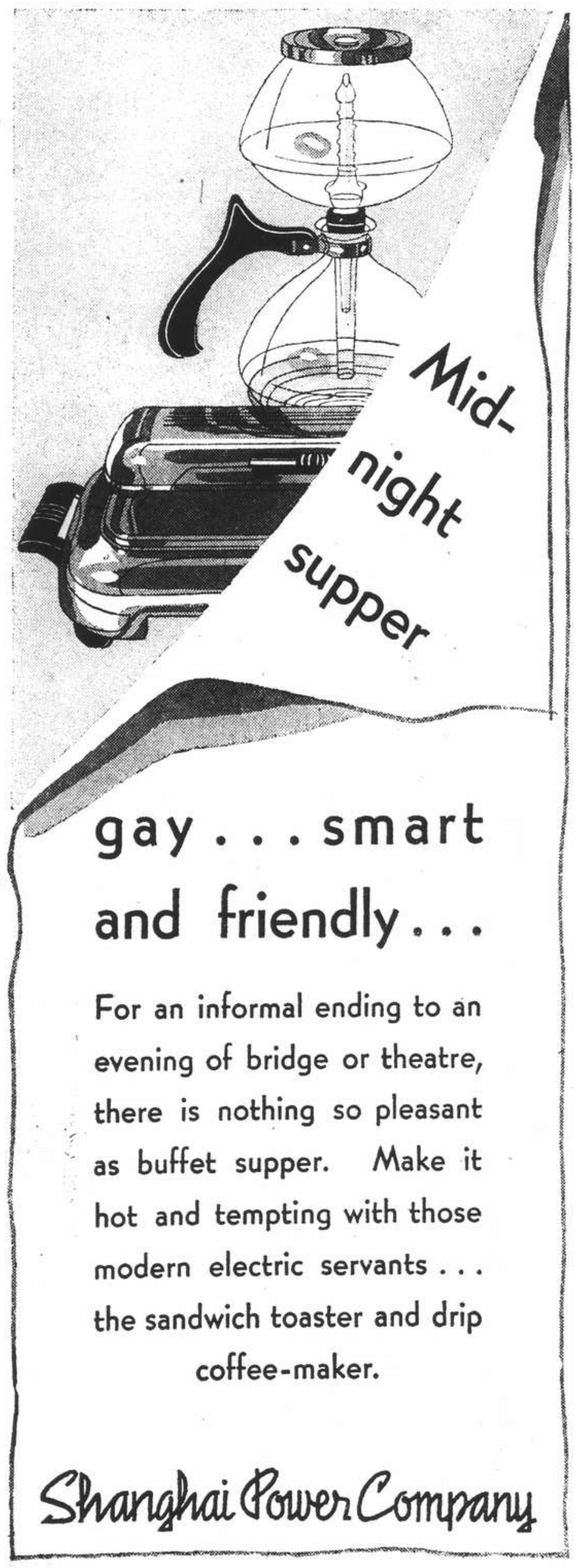

THE SPORTS PAGE

China Scores Eleventh-Second Goal to Draw With Portugal

16,000 Spectators Cheer Themselves Hoarse as Last-Minute Penalty Ties Score; Extra Time 3-3

By Trojan

EVEN in a season where whirlwind finishes have been the rule rather than the exception, yesterday morning's encounter at the Canidrome between Portugal and China will go down in local soccer annals as a Homeric tussle in which the losing team came back twice on the very brink of defeat to tie the score and, like Sir Richard Grenville's men, "live to fight again another day."

Two minutes from the end of the regular 90 minutes of play the Portuguese were leading by 2-1. Hundreds of spectators were already beginning to filter out of the stands in expectation of yet another victory for Portugal—their third over China in the past three years—when a penalty changed the entire tide of battle. Suen equalized the score with the spot-kick to pull the Chinese out of defeat in copy-book style and snatch victory from Portugal's grasp in the eleventh hour.

Shortly after the start of extra time the Portuguese regained the lead through a beautiful goal by Addidi Costa and the fluctuating Goddess of fortune smiled once more on the Cup-Holders. Minutes ticked by with the score unchanged: this time it looked certain that Portugal would emerge victorious, for they were completely on top of their opponents and even the packed ranks of Chinese supporters were ominously silent.

Out of the Blue

Then, out of the blue, came that eleventh hour Chinese goal again and the Portuguese had to be content with a drawn result after 120 minutes of the most bitterly-contested football yet seen this season.

Undoubtedly the Portuguese had only themselves to blame for their failure. In a game where a lead of one goal meant victory—so well matched were the combatants—the Portuguese should have known enough to tighten their defence on the two occasions that they were ahead and never give the Chinese the slightest opportunity to find an opening. Particularly was this move imperative in the second half of the extra time period when the Chinese forwards were almost run off their feet by the hectic pace of the match.

Instead the Cup-holders played as if it were necessary for them to score the equalizing goal—not their opponents. The half-backs lay far up field instead of falling back entirely on the defensive and when L. K. Tai netted the third and equalizing Chinese goal, two minutes from the end of the game, even Costa was in the role of an attacking, rather than a stopper, centre-half.

With the exception of the wingers—particularly Fonseca—the Portuguese showed few weaknesses. The defence stood up well against an attack which bristled with such formidable names as N. Z. Lee, K. S. Suen, L. K. Tai and Y. L. Chia, and though Souza in goal was a trifle disappointing, Victal and Remedios cleared with confidence.

The halves badly missed Vasco Souza. Costa was good, but the ravages of Time cannot be shaken off even on so important an occasion as the International Cup, and the speed of the game was a trifle too much for him. Rozario tackled hard, but his foul of Van cost the Portuguese the penalty that robbed them of victory two minutes from the end of the regular 90 minutes of play. Roliz, of the Police, rose to the occasion well, but his feeding of the attack left much to be desired.

Comes into His Own

After two seasons of indifference L. Rozario came into his own yesterday morning with a tireless performance in the inside-left position for the Portuguese. Apart from scoring two of the team's three goals, Rozario created numerous openings for other members of the attack and had the wingers been sufficiently active no replay would have been necessary to decide the contest. Gaan was well marked by Hwang throughout the game and the quick tackling of the Chinese defenders gave Humberto Collaco few opportunities to shoot.

Barradas was the better of the two wingers, but his diminutive size proved too much of a handicap in so bustling a game.

The teams were:

China:—P. K. Zing; L. K. Chang, E. Chong; S. T. Liang, K. H. Wang, P. Chow; Y. L. Chia, N. Z. Lee, L. K. Tai, K. S. Suen, T. Van.

Portugal:—M. Souza; Remedios, Victal; J. Rozario, Costa, Roliz; Fonseca, Collaco, Gaan, L. Rozario, Barradas.

The Chinese did not take long to settle down and were soon hammering at the Portuguese goal—with indifferent results at first. From the run of play in the first quarter of an hour of the game a decisive victory for China appeared imminent, but soccer brings many surprises and the 16,000 spectators who packed the stands yesterday morning were in an agony of suspense on more than one occasion.

N. Z. Lee set the ball rolling in the 14th minute with a beautiful 20 yard drive that gave Souza no chance whatever. Liang took a free-kick just outside the penalty area: the ball struck a Portuguese defender, rebounded to Lee and the Chinese star lost no time in converting the opening with a characteristic first-time drive. The Chinese forwards continued to maintain their advantage after this success and the Portuguese goal underwent many narrow escapes.

At the other end some promising movements were wasted through poor finish—the ever-present curse of the Portuguese—and it was not until 30 minutes of play had passed that the Cup-holders finally scored the equalizing goal. It was a surprise move, initiated by Collaco and caught the Chinese defenders momentarily offguard. The inside-right weaved his way through the opposing line, slipped the ball to Gaan and the latter passed to the only unmarked forward—L. Rozario, who climaxed the movement with a lovely, first-time shot. (1-1).

The Portuguese improved considerably after the interval and enjoyed territorial superiority, which increased after they took the lead in the 15th minute. At this stage the Chinese seemed to have embarked on one of their frequent temperamental spells, from which they did not recover until it was nearly too late.

Better finish might have given the Portuguese such a substantial margin that the Chinese would never have been able to equalize, but this weakness has cost them many a match in the past and proved a decided liability once again yesterday.

The Chinese forwards attacked sporadically, although in the 10th minute Tai missed a "sitter" when Remedios miskicked and the centre-forward went through but drove straight at Souza.

Chinese Resigned to Defeat

The Portuguese scored what should have been their winning goal in the 15the minute from a corner kick taken by Fonseca. The ball sailed across the goal-mouth to Gaan and the centre-forward passed it to Rozario who found the net again with a first-time shot that beat Zing, temporarily unsighted, without difficulty.

The remainder of the half produced little in the way of excitement. The Portuguese maintained a clear edge in the attacking department but lacked the necessary punch, while the Chinese forwards—particularly N. Z. Lee—seemed resigned to defeat.

The Fatal Penalty

Then, 88 minutes after the start of the game, T. Van was sent away by Lee in a surprise breakaway. Rozario cut across to meet the winger and bowled him over in the penalty area. Sixteen thousand throats sent up a cheer as Referee Carnell pointed to the 12 yard spot-kick and the same 16,000 throats shouted themselves hoarse when Suen converted the penalty to tie the score at 2-2 and save the Chinese from defeat in the very nick of time.

But the Portuguese, surprisingly enough, did not collapse as their opponents expected them to do and seven minutes after the start of the extra period scored another goal to lead by 3-2. It was the best goal of the match—a lovely, 25-yard drive by Costa from Barradas' corner that was in the back of the net before anyone knew what had happened.

Once again Portugal appeared to have victory safely in their grasp and once again they were disappointed at the last minute. A sudden move on the left just before the final whistle enabled Tai to redeem himself with a first-timer that beat Souza and kept China in the running for International Cup honours.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

International Deadlock in Spite of Extra Time

No result was registered in yesterday's soccer international between Portugal and China in spite of extra time being played out. Depicted above is some swift action in front of China's goal mouth. Marcus Gaan comes charging in to intercept a high pass from the winger, while the Chinese defenders swarm around him. Goalkeeper Zing is back-pedalling in the left foreground.

France Overpowers Palestine To Enter International Final

French Team Shows Superiority in Every Department And Perfect Combination to Score Fine 3-1 Triumph

DISPLAYING perfect understanding despite the fact that six players came from the junior divisions, France bested Palestine in every department to enter the final for the international Cup when she defeated her rival yesterday afternoon by the score of 3-1 before the largest crowd of spectators seen at the Race Course this season.

With the wind to help them, the Jewish boys held their own against their opponents in the first half, but fell apart badly to allow the Frenchmen through on several occasions in the second session. Play, however, was fairly even and had the Jewish players had their shooting boots on, in addition to a little cohesion in the forward line, the score would have been in their favour. As it is, they failed dismally in front of the French goal, dilly-dallying when a strong kick would have given them a goal.

Not at Full Strength

The winners were not at full strength, Segalen being the absentee. With only five players from the A.S.F. first eleven, the rest were recruited from the French Forces and the A.S.F. Reserve team. The French soldiers gave good support to the team, but Richard of the Reserve team was too slow to be of any danger to the Jewish defence. Collet and Roussel played wonderfully in the defence, while Premet executed some scintillating saves, saving a penalty kick toward the end of the match.

The Jewish defence was sound, with George Greenberg, Meyer Greenberg and Leo Meyer turning in creditable performances. The forward line, on the other hand, appeared disorganized. "Ghandi" Jacob was too well guarded to be dangerous, while the other forwards were woefully weak in front of the goal.

France:—Premet (A.S.F.), Collet (A.S.F.), Roussel (A.S.F.), Vinh (F.F.), Pecquery (A.S.F.), Merschneck (F.F.), Sinh (F.F.), Richard (A.S.F.), Bossuet (A.S.F.), Heloyan, Captain (F.F.), Le Bras (F.F).

Palestine: — Schneierson (P.T.H.), Kramer (J.R.C.), G. Greenberg, Captain (S.R.C.), Stern (J.R.C.), Meyer (J.R.C.), M. Greenberg (S.F.X.), Sommer (J.R.C.), S. Levy (J.R.C.), Jacob (J.R.C.), S. Greenberg (S.M.P.), R. Levy (J.R.C.).

The French were the first to settle down and Bossuet initiated an attack, passing the leather to Sinh. The right winger dashed toward the Jewish goal, but was robbed of the ball by Kramer who cleared. The sphere went to S. Levy and he dribbled up the field, passing it to Sommer, who yesterday played on the right wing for Palestine. The latter, however, spoiled the movement by lying offside.

Schneierson Saves Well

The Jewish boys lost another chance to break the ice when Roussel conceded a corner. Sommer crossed the ball, but Jacob was pulled up for being offside. A melee in front of the French citadel ensued in the fifteenth minute, but Sammy Greenberg and Jacob indulgd in short passing and finally lost the ball to Collet. Schneierson had his first difficult test soon after when Heloyan brought the ball forward and passed to Le Bras, who in his turn shot at the goal. The Jewish goalie caught the leather and cleared.

Collet threw a chance away in the twentieth minute when he ballooned a penalty shot. Stern fouled Bossuet when the latter was on the point of shooting in the dreaded area. Collet was deputized to take the spot kick, but his shot went several feet over the bar.

Before the end of the half, Bossuet missed two chances to open the scoring, the first time when he received the ball from Sinh, beat Kramer, but shot wide with only Schneiersor ahead. The second time, he received the ball from Heloyan and drew Schneierson out of the goal. With the net vacant, the French centre-forward tapped the leather wide.

Jews Reshuffle Line-up

The Jewish boys reshuffled their line-up on resumption and Sommer dropped to the half line, while Stern moved to the right wing. This move brought better results and a melee ensued in front of the French goal, but tension was eased when Jacob was pulled up for lying offside.

Bossuet scored his first goal for France five minutes after the restart when he received the ball from inside. The tricky player went through on his own and scored with a hard shot into the middle of the net. This success was almost duplicated a minute later when Le Bras directed a shot from about fifteen yards, Schneierson effecting a pretty save.

Bossuet again scored for France in the fifteenth minute when he received a pass from Sinh, outwitted Meyer and lodged the ball into the upper corner of the net, leaving Schneierson completely helpless, since th leather entered the goal directly under the cross-bar.

Final French Goal

A pretty combination resulted in the third French goal, scored by Heloyan in the 30th minute of the second half. The ball went from Le Bras to Bossuet and from him to Heloyan. Standing completely unmarked, the French skipper drove a grounder past Schneierson.

The Jewish boys awoke to the realization that they were losing the match and launched several attacks, finally locating the net in the 40th minute. Levy was put through by Sammy Greenberg and raced down the line, crossing for Jacob to head the ball into the net. They were given another opportunity to cut the count down a minute before the end when the referee awarded them a penalty as Collet handled. Meyer took the kick, but Premet dived at full length to concede a fruitless corner.

Shanghai Ladies Beat Sokols 3-0

A strong half-line was the deciding factor in an "A" division tussle of the Ladies Hockey league yesterday afternoon when the Shanghai Ladies triumphed over the Sokols by 3-0 in a match not quite up to the usual standard of senior division encounters. Though inclined to be a bit on the scrappy side, play was quite interesting as each side and several players who were outstanding.

Playing an aggressive game throughout and consequently controlling the larger portion of the game, the Shanghai Ladies were able to run up three goals in the second half while the Sokols were unable to retaliate at all. The winning forwards did not avail themselves of every opportunity to score and the three entries into the circle which were converted were but a few of the many golden opportunities they had of running up a high total of points.

Weak on the Right Flank

Esther Bloomfield was again the centre on which most of the plays rotated and her hard hitting and clever distribution of passes to her forwards gave them numerous openings. The Shanghai Ladies appeared to be rather weak on the right flank as Jessie Cole, in the position of right wing, was definitely misplaced. Her slow and gentle tactics rather hindered than assisted the forwards. The consequent result was that M. Bloomfield was put on double shift and had to play two positions. This she did very well and some of her centres, if only for more accurate shooting, would have been certain goals.

D. Bloomfield did some useful work in bringing the ball up the field but the brunt of the shooting was left in the hands of Doris Barten and Stella Roberts. The former was credited with two goals while the latter scored the remaining point. E. Maolem and L. Getz took turns at goal but were never really tested as the Sokols attacks never gathered momentum and fizzled out as they approached the circle. This was also greatly due to the steady play of I. Mottu, in the position of left-half, who turned back several of the losers' advances.

Outstanding for the Losers

For the losers Mary Malinovsky and Vicki Aumann were the most prominent throughout the 60 minutes, while N. Medvedeff put in sterling but unavailing work in the intermediate line. Malinovsky and Aumann seemed to understand each other perfectly and every one of the Sokols' sallies into the Shanghai Ladies territory was led by them. Unfortunately, however, they lacked support and without the necessary assistance from the other members of the team they found the Shanghai Ladies' half-line a difficult one to beat. Though they succeeded in entering their opponents circle at long intervals their shorts were dealt with without much difficulty.

O. Onatzevich failed to play up to her usual standard of goalkeeping and though executing some good saves was guilty of committing several errors, one of which resulted in a goal.

Several Opportunities Wasted

The Shanghai Ladies enjoyed the better of exchanges and greater advantage as far as territorial gains were concerned but their inability to shoot accurately when within the circle saw their opportunities go to waste. When the rest period arrived neither side had scored. But soon after the resumption of the game, the winners hit their stride suddenly and in a concentrated charge down the field, Doris Barten, snapping up a pass from Esther Bloomfield, dashed past the backs to score. A short while later Stella Roberts made a solo run from the centre of the field to break right through the Sokols' defence and chalk up the second point.

The third goal should not have been scored but for the carelessness of the Sokols' custodian who allowed the ball to bounce off the lower portion of her pads into the corner of the goal from a shot by Doris Barten, taken at the edge of the circle.

Ladies Badminton This Evening

If past matches may be taken as a criterion, the two fixtures in the Ladies Doubles division of the badminton league, schedules for this evening, should result in one-sided scores. This is because the two strongest aggregations, the C.S.F. "A" and Country Club "B," who have so far won their engagements by impressive scores will not be meeting very strong opposition.

In the first tussle, the "A" team of the Country Club will be at home to the Union Church and it will not come as a surprise should the home team triumph by the possible score of 9-0. The score may be duplicated in the second match which will see the C.S.F. "A" clash with the Country Club "B" at their own courts.

The schedule is as follows:—

Country Club "A" v. Union Church
C.S.F. "A" v. Country Club "B"

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

France....International Cup Finalists

Pictured above is the French team which scored a smashing 3-1 triumph over Palestine in yesterday's soccer international at the Race Course. By their victory they have earned the right to meet the eventual winners of the undecided clash between Portugal and China in the finals of the International Cup. Reading from left to right: (Standing) Vinh, Pecquery, Roussel, Premet, Collet, Merschneck, (Kneeling) Sinh, Heloyan, Bossuet, Richard, Le Bras.

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Corinthians Avenge Previous Defeat at Hands of J.R.C.

Score 2-1 Triumph After Close Struggle; Richards Scores Both Goals for Police

THE J.R.C. "A" seem to be running into a losing streak these days as they were debited with another defeat yesterday when the Police "Corinthians" finally avenged their earlier losses at the hands of the former by scoring a 2-1 victory after a close tussle which was mostly concentrated in midfield.

Though fielding their usual team the Jewish players failed to make any real impression during the entire game and appear to have lost their former nippy action between the intermediate and forward line which made them one of the most formidable elevens at the beginning of the season. At times, however, the players appeared to be hitting their stride but these flashes in the pan were soon dimmed by common errors and misunderstanding. Several promising movements fizzled out after one or two passes while centres from the wings were either too hard and cut right across the field or were intercepted.

Two Hot Shots

Waldmann, as usual, was the outstanding player on the J.R.C. side and was powerfully effective in the pivotal position of centre-half. His accurate flicks to the wings and good distribution to the forwards paved the way for several attacks which, were stemmed by the strong pair of Corinthians backs. Bauer did not really have much to do between the posts, although the ball was not always in the opposers' side of the ground and the two goals he let through were nearly impossible to save as one was scored from almost point blank range while the other was a really hot sizzler which ripped through the air at terrific velocity.

Winter, playing centre-forward, was the spearhead of the majority of the Jewish aggressions but as the forwards were not combining at all as a unit they could not penetrate effectively into the Corinthians' circle. Winter scored the J.R.C.'s only goal. Individually Cohn and Probst were excellent but this type of play was obviously not the correct one in which to beat the strong defence of the Police.

Their Hardest Hitter

The Corinthians, in order to cope with the redoubtable forwards of their opponents, put one of their hardest and most reliable hitters Mohan Singh, in the position of left-back. This proved to be a wise move as the latter was a veritable pillar of strength in this position and, though he often took a bit too much of a chance dribbling near his goal, his clearances were steady and long. Richards was in fine fettle and was one of the most piercing forwards for the winners. He accounted for both points by cleverly dribbling past the backs to shoot hard, giving the opposing goalkeeper little or no chance to save.

The Police too did not combine to any great advantage and their two goals were more or less the fruits of individual efforts. Mohan Singh (2) and Kapur Singh, the two wingers, though somewhat on the robust side, nevertheless showed a fine turn of speed when the occasion arose for them to sprint down the side lines with the ball. Weed played a steady game between the sticks and was really only guilty of one error—a rather costly one as it resulted in a point—when he misjudged the ball to run out for it only to be beaten to it by a split second.

J.R.C. Open the Scoring

Play for the first 20 minutes was very even indeed with neither side being visibly aggressive. The Jews failed to follow up their movements, giving the Police backs easy clearances. In sudden burst through the Police half-line and later through the backs, the J.R.C. scored when Weed ran out to intercept Winter. The later drove it through from a fairly sharp angle to open the scoring.

Corinthians Equalize

The Corinthians' equalizer came in the next five minutes when Richards gathered the ball outside the circle from a pass form Kapur Singh to dribble it past the backs and flick it into the corner of the goal. Bauer stretched for the ball which was well out of his reach. Play in the first half was nearly 10 minutes longer than usual, due to an over-sight by a referee. Neither side were able to score, however, and at the rest period the score was tied at one-all.

The winning point came after 15 minutes of play in the second half when Richards, leading a strong attack, dribbled a bouncing ball through the backs and slammed in a mid-air shot to give Bauer little chance to save.

The teams were:—

Police "Corinthians":—Weed, Hakum Singh, Mohan Singh; Jagir Singh, Kashmira Singh, Kovacs; Mohan Singh (2), Chanan Singh, Davis, Richards Kapur Singh.

J.R.C. "A":—Bauer; Pisk, Weinberg; Schranz, Waldmann, Singer; Ackermann, Cohn, Winter, Jellineck, Probst.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

MRS. Guy Hillier is giving her second talk on 'Peru' from XCDN at 3.50 p.m., today during the women's hour programme.

As part of the Oliver Langley feature items for Monday evenings on XCDN, are the songs and music of Wales at 9.30 and "The Cabby" at 10 p.m. in "London yesterday."

A CHINESE worker of the Shanghai Power Company slipped and fell off the Riverside station roof yesterday and was taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital shortly after noon. He sustained bruises on his back and right thigh.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. A. Whitelaw, Mr. A. E. Phillips will speak in his place at the Advent Testimony Meeting to be held tomorrow at 5.45 p.m. at the Shanghai Free Christian Church, 5 Tifeng Road.

IT was Wing-Comdr. E. H. Feilden, Captain of the King's Flight, and His Majesty's personal pilot, who originally suggested the King's visit to a night bomber station. Known to everyone in the R.A.F. as "Mouse," Wing-Comdr. Feilden has been doing a very active job in the Service, since the war put a temporary end to his duties with the King.

A CHINESE woman was taken to the Yangtszepoo Hospital at 10.30 a.m. yesterday, suffering from a contusion on her leg. The victim was crossing the street at the corner of Ward and Muirhead Roads when she was knocked down by a car. Her condition was not believed to be serious.

LIEUT.-General Sir Hubert J. Huddleston, the new Governor-General of the Sudan, now on his way to Khartum, is the right man in the right place. He has been in Egypt and the Sudan for over 30 years, and helped to raise, train, and command the Sudan Defence Forces. He is known as "The Strong Man of the Desert."

OVER 200 Chinese workers of the Union Brewery went on strike four days ago when their demands for more pay were rejected by the management. Production, however, has not been disrupted since the labour trouble only affected part of the employees. Temporary workers have been engaged for the duration of the strike. Delivery coolies have walked out, but beer is being distributed normally.

MR. Ronald Cross, M.P., Minister of Shipping, is one of the able young men of the British Government for whom many shrewd judges predict a great future. Still in his early forties, he was swept into Parliament at the 1931 crisis election, and within four years was one of the whips of his party, and within seven years Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Now, after only nine years in the House, he is a Cabinet Minister and a Privy Councillor.

FEW countries except Ireland could produce such a situation as prevails with regard to the I.R.A. prisoners interned in a ship in Strangford Lough. Eire objects to their presence there because they are liable to German attack. Northern Ireland objects because they are costing too much—over £1 a day per head. The only people who want them to remain there are the internees themselves, who are having the time of their lives.

THE first of a series of organ recitals, which are being arranged by the organist of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, will be held this afternoon in the Cathedral at 5.45 p.m. It will consist of organ and choral music and the Turner Glee Singers will sing works by Tye, Byrd, Elgar, etc. The collection at this and succeeding organ recitals will be donated to the British War Fund for the benefit of air-raid sufferers at Home. The full collection will be given, there being no deduction for expenses.

LIEUT.-GENERAL C. J. E. Auchinleck, who is the new Commander-in-Chief in India, is the youngest and most junior General Officer appointed to this, the most important peace Command overseas, for many years. He was promoted major-general less than five years ago, and was only a major at the end of the last war. Except for the Norwegian campaign all his active service has been in the Near and Middle East and India. As Commander-in-Chief Southern Command at home he has been responsible for the defences of our southern coast, a task requiring great organisation and skill in view of invasion dangers.

ON the island of Liukungtao, the British naval station near Weihaiwei, which has been garrisoned by the Japanese as a "pin-prick," there is one, and only one, British naval officer. He is Surgeon-Commander A.A. Pomfret. Dr. Promfret is a Lancashire man, hailing from Blackburn, where his father was a schoolmaster. He is a graduate of the University of Manchester. He went into the Navy on becoming qualified as a doctor, but left it in order to take up private practice. The call of the sea, however, was on him, and he rejoined the Navy in 1928 and has done most of his service in the Far East. His wife, who hails from Nottinghamshire, is with him. They are both about 40 years of age.

THE late Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., had a prodigious memory. He could repeat practically the whole of the Psalms by heart, as well as long passages from the classics in original Greek and Latin. No man in public life had such a command of apposite quotations. The combativeness that he developed in later life was probably due in part to his early upbringing. His grandfather was headmaster of King William's College in the Isle of Man. His father was a brilliant clergyman, who was for many years headmaster of Clifton. Yet he sent his son to a local board school in his Lancashire parish before allowing him to go to a public school. His last years were clouded by the disappointment of his hopes of peace with Germany—he had been received several times by Hitler, but when war broke out it was characteristic of him to volunteer, at the age of 55, for the most risky job of all, that of a rear-gunner in the R.A.F.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

The Fiery French Forwards Swarm in to the Attack

A Japanese three-quarter with the ball starts on one of his swerving runs, but the fiery French forwards, following up tremendously hard as usual, come tearing up from the left to bottle up the ball-carrier before he can make any distance in yesterday's rugger clash between the French Forces and the Japanese Association "B" XV.

Crack Japanese Team Scores Overwhelming Win Over Club

Visitors Rout Depleted Club XV by Huge Margin Of 34-16; Ex-Meiji University Star Outstanding

THE Club 1st XV were very nearly massacred at the Race Course yesterday afternoon when a livelier, faster and far better Shanghai Japanese Rugby Association 1st XV beat them with the greatest of ease by the overwhelming margin of 34 points (five goals and three tries) to sixteen (two goals and two tries) in a game that was completely one-sided.

Bewildering speed, excellent handling, clever passing and good backing up by the winners had the Club flummoxed throughout. Mention must be made of the fact that the Club were fielding no less than five reserves but the display the team gave as a whole was far from inspiring. Rank bad tackling, poor backing up, lack of cohesion among the forwards and an inability on the part of the outsides to mark their men spelled disaster and the Japanese had a fine time running through a spreadeagled defence. Several of the tries scored by the winners should have been averted but when certain of the backs looked as if they were trying to lift an invisible hat from the head of a fast moving Japanese three-quarter when tackles should have been made, little else could be expected.

The fact was that the winners were far superior in every phase of the game. The Club might have made a far better effort had they relied upon bustling tactics among the forwards but these efforts came too late to be of the slightest use to a team that was already well beaten.

Meiji Star Shines

All the Japanese played well, with their outsides at times brilliant. Takahashi, ex-Meiji Unversity star, was possibly the best man on the field, his brilliant running often leaving the Club defenders in a state of advanced dizziness. Koyakumaru was excellent with his forceful running while Takarabe did much to ensure the winners' success by the manner in which he cleverly opened out the game and found one gap after another in a bewildered Club defence. Of the forwards Miyahara, Inoue and Yamazaki were about the best though all played very well. Yamazaki was deadly with his goal kicking though he missed two efforts from in front of the posts.

For the Club few excuses can be made. They were beaten by a better team. Of the forwards only Boyd showed up well and he worked like a nigger throughout. Corfield did well in the first half with some splendid tackling while Kennedy was at times well to the fore.

Shape of Things to Come

Right in the first minute the Japanese gave a huge crowd a taste of what was to come when they ran through the Club defence only to see the ball touched down by Weidman. In the seventh minute, however, Takahashi scored his first try of the afternoon when he ran at least seventy yards to score near the posts after leaving the Club defence in a terrible mess. Yamazaki did the rest. Four minutes later Koyakumura scored an unconverted try after continued Japanese pressure, while in the fifteenth minute Sakurauchi caught Richardson in possession on the Club line following a penalty and he made quick work in taking the ball from the Club forward and plunging over for Yamazaki to add the extra points. One minute later Takahashi swerved and wriggled his way past five Club defenders in a 25 yard run to score under the posts for Yamazaki to add the extra points again. Resolute tackling would have prevented at least three of these tries but the Club defence seemed all sixes and sevens. Dummies were sold and bought with the greatest of impunity and the score showed just what happened.

Club Come into Their Own

After being shoved all over the place for almost nearly all the first half the Club came into their own in the closing minutes prior to the interval and in the 25th minute after a series of five-yard scrums on the Japanese line Corfield plunged over near the flag for the Club's opening try. With a brilliant kick Chadwick converted.

The Japanese were by no means finished in their scoring efforts for in the first minute of the second half Chadwick, now playing full-back, completely missed a kick ahead and before he knew what had happened Koyakamura was past him like a flash and had scored close in. Yamazaki again scored the goal.

The Club then tried hard to settle down to constructive football and in the fifth minute Kennedy reduced the leeway after a bout of passing between the backs. The kick for goal narrowly missed. The Club then played distinctly better and had by far the better of the game for the ensuing ten minutes but in the fifteenth minute Koyakamura got away on the left and almost flew past six defenders to score under the posts after having travelled almost seventy yards. Yamazaki unaccountably missed.

From the kick off Reynolds barged his way through, handed over to Yanus who passed to Kennedy, the centre scoring far out. Chadwick's kick for goal just failed. Thereafter the Japanese dominated again and it was not long before Takahashi again did one of his swerving and wriggling acts which allowed him to go unscathed past seven defenders and score under the posts. Yamazaki did the rest. Towards the end Boyd, who had been playing good football throughout the game, got his chance and he made the most of it by outdistancing the Japanese and scoring under the posts after a good effort. Chadwick added the extra points.

The Japanese retaliated in the last minute, however, when Takahashi, for the last time, made a forty yards run to score close in for an unconverted try.

Shanghai Japanese Rugby Association 1st XV:—Hara; Koyakumaru, Ogawa, Takahashi, Yoshimura; Yagai, Takarabe, Murayama; Sukurauchi, Endo, Toyama, Yamazaki, Miyahara, Inoue and Sugita.

Club 1st XV:—Weidman; Chadwick, Kennedy, Brandt, Corfield; Thomas, Sim; R. U. Reynolds, Pow, Boyd, Richardson, Whaley, G. H. Reynolds, Yanus, Gammie.

Referee: Mr. E. R. West.

French Forces Win Fiery Encounter

Beat Japanese Association 2nd XV by 14-0 After Hard Game at Race Course

After a quite exciting and at times interesting game at the Race Course yesterday afternoon the French Forces proved to be fairly easy victors over the Shanghai Japanese Rugby Association 2nd XV winning by fourteen points (one goal and three tries) to nil. The fiery and bustling type of play favoured by the Frenchmen was of a kind that never allowed the Japanese to get set for one second with the result that the dangerous set of three-quarters of the losers was never allowed to get into operation.

The French forwards mastered the Japanese pack from the start and with both forwards and backs following up and backing up to the fullest degree any potential Japanese scoring threat was nipped in the bud before it had hardly a chance to get under way.

Verdier played a fine game for the French, his tackling being first-rate and such as to encourage the men under him to greater efforts. Demail played his usual useful game and he turned in an important part in disrupting Japanese attacks. Throughout the encounter the French tackling was inclined to be very fierce and though there were occasions when the play became a little rough necessitating the referee halting the play for a few admonishments there was little doubt that the vigorous tactics utilized by the winners paid large dividends in the long run.

The first half, which was scoreless until the last minute, was fairly even, but the French enjoyed a slight territorial advantage. Their good spoiling tactics were especially noticeable and though on four occasions the French worked the ball over the Japanese line it was not until the interval had almost arrived that Demail opened the scoring by bursting across the line following a loose scrum close to the Japanese goal-line. His kick for goal failed.

French Dominate Second Half

Oslame went over in the first minute for the Frenchmen after a fine long run but his try was disallowed. One minute later, however, Pelegry scored under the posts following some good work by Demail and Marcos but the kick for goal hit the upright and rebounded.

The French continued to have the better of play and though there were occasions when the Japanese seemed dangerous their efforts were all brought to nothing by the determined tackling of the eventual winners. Okimoto had a fine chance to score in the 21st minute but he missed a penalty from a fairly easy angle. The Japanese then applied pressure and came very close to scoring on numerous occasions but were eventually driven back in the face of some furious French footrushes. In the last three minutes the French scored twice. First Oslame made a nice run of thirty yards to outdistance the defence to score an unconverted try while in the last minute of the game Demail dummied his way through the centre of the field to score under the posts after a 30-yard run. He kicked the goal and the game terminated almost immediately after.

Britain Beats U.S.A. In Golf Tourney

Ideal weather conditions heralded the opening annual golf match between America and Great Britain which was played off yesterday over the Hungjao course and resulted in a win for the latter by 28 points to 15. America lost the match on the singles as they were outclassed in the morning by a return of 16-3. Alexander, Krueger and Leclaire being the only point scorers for the United States.

With the conditions of play based on two points for the four-balls in the afternoon, the Americans got into their stride and at a stage were only three points behind their rivals. It was then that the British tail wagged and wagged furiously for the last five pairs launched a veritable "blitzkreig" to place their name on the beautiful trophy for the first time.

The American members of the Hungjao Golf Club presented a Silver Cup for the contest which will now be an annual event.

The scores in detail follow:—

Singles

America		Great Britain	
Henningsen	0	Andrews	1
G. Young	0	Silby	1
Wilson	0	Beith	1
Sheridan	0	Watts	1
Alexander	1	Terrace	0
Wentworth	0	K. Cumming	1
Savage	0	Marden	1
Dr. Perez	0	Newman	1
Rector-Smith	0	M. Little	0
Geibel	0	Ward-Smith	1
Pharis	0	Pollock	1
Kreuger	1	Wood	0
Hill	0	Smith-Wright	1
Leclaire	1	Mann	0
Meyerink	0	Glass	1
Rounds	0	Hawkins	1
Adm. Glassford	0	Cleland	1
Mitchell	0	Kent	1
Bates	0	Pettitt	1
Fistere	0	Harrison	1
Farnsworth	0	Ricketts	1
Dr. Dunn	0	C. O. Cumming	1
Dr. A. Smith	0	Nazer	1
Kenny	0	Rigden	1
	3		16

Fourballs

Henningsen and Young	2	Andrews and Silby	0
Wilson and Sheridan	2	Beith and Watts	0
Alexander and Wentworth	2	Terrace and Cumming	0
Savage and Perez	0	Marden and Newman	2
Rector-Smith and Geibel	2	Little and Ward-Smith	0
Pharis and Krueger	2	Pollock and Wood	0
Hill and LeClaire	2	Smith-Wright and Mann	0
Meyerink and Rounds	0	Glass and Hawkings	2
Glassford and Mitchell	0	Cleland and Kent	2
Bates and Fistere	0	Pettitt and Harrison	2
Farnsworth and Dunn	0	Ricketts and Cumming	2
Smith and Kenny	0	Nazer and Rigden	2
	12		12
Grand Total	15	Grand Total	26

The conditions of the match were:—Singles—Three-quarters of difference; half point or over in favour of player. Fourballs—The back-marker goes to scratch and he concedes strokes to all three others should they be of longer handicap. The handicapping is calculated as in Singles, i.e. three-quarters of the difference. Scoring—Singles one point; Fourballs two points.

J.R.C. Ladies Score First Hockey Win

The untiring efforts of the J.R.C. ladies hockey eleven were finally rewarded when they managed to emerge victorious over the Betar yesterday afternoon in a "B" division tussle held at the Race Course to win by the narrow score of 1-0. The J.R.C. should really have triumphed by a much greater margin as they were having the better run of the play during the whole period.

The Jewish ladies were exceptionally jubilant yesterday as their win marked their first victory this season and although they are not expected to finish very well up in the league it is pleasing to see that they have made some improvement in this line of sport since the beginning of the year.

The standard of play left much to be desired, however, as there was really no team work of any consequence and it is mostly through the errors of the much depleted Betar eleven that they were able to hold continuous territorial advantage during the 60 minutes of competition.

The J.R.C. forwards were more aggressive than ever and the winning point was scored by their centre-forward, Elster, who managed to evade the backs in a short scrimmage to slam the ball between the posts. Strong assistance was given her by Freitadl, in the inside-right berth. The latter was unlucky not to have scored as she was given numerous opportunities to shoot but her efforts were either deflected or missed the mark by narrow margins.

The Betar, on the other hand, did not play at all well and displayed a total lack of understanding among the players. Their attempts to invade their adversaries circle lacked aggressiveness.

The J.R.C. eleven appeared to be stronger in every department of the game. Their goalkeeper had little to do while the backs, Solomon and Schranz, played well up as the forwards were on the offensive.

Diplomatic Offensive by U.S. in Europe Seen

Everything Being Done to Increase Hitler's Difficulties; Promises to France and Spain

Following is one of a series of "one year after" dispatches on the course of the United States policy toward the European war by the United Press Cables Editor, Mr. Everett R. Hollis, who was the only press association correspondent to accompany Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, on his "fact-finding" mission to Europe last year.

New York, Feb. 9.

THE United States has joined Great Britain in a broad diplomatic offensive apace with its "all out" aid in fighting weapons in an effort to strip Chancellor Adolf Hitler of his present and potential allies.

This country's diplomatic moves, soon to be followed by methods of economic warfare reaching around the world, already involve Italy, France, Spain and, to a lesser extent, neutral Ireland.

The outcome of these behind-the-scenes activities, I was told by high Washington officials, will vitally affect the extent to which the United States will be compelled to go in carrying out President Roosevelt's programme to "guarantee" a British victory.

Their success, it is contended, may prove far more important in turning the tide against Hitlerism than the guns, ships, planes and shells which the United States will be able to squeeze through the bottlenecks of its arms programme this year.

Italy Principal Target

The No. 1 target of the British-United States diplomatic attack is Italy, where U.S. pressure is being brought hand-in-hand with the blows delivered to the Fascist war machine in north Africa and Albania by Greek and British forces.

Quarters close to President Roosevelt hope that Italy may crack up completely in the near future and say that on the basis of confidential diplomatic reports German troops already are poised north and east of the Brenner Pass for an "occupation" of the Italian boot.

Second in importance to Italy is what is occurring in defeated France.

High Administration quarters foresee an early showdown between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the Vichy Government of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain—a showdown which might throw France back into the war against the Reich if Chancellor Hitler's demands proved too stern.

Vichy's announcement that Marshal Petain and pro-German M. Pierre Laval are negotiating for formation of a new Cabinet may prove, however, to be a turning point in Germany's favour.

Nevertheless, it is pointed out in high Washington circles that France, facing famine, needs help from the United States of the kind which Chancellor Hitler cannot give.

Washington is particularly concerned about the French possessions in West Africa, such as Dakar, whence German planes might easily hop off to attack South America, and is anxious that they be kept out of Chancellor Hitler's hands.

To Plague Hitler

These are troubles to plague Chancellor Hitler, and U.S. Diplomacy, in liaison with Britain, is doing all it can to aggravate them.

Diplomatic advices indicate that the situation within Italy is far more acute than has been disclosed by Premier Mussolini's known measures to buck up moral among his people, including his recent "purge" of his High Command. The United States Ambassador, Mr. William Phillips, has been rushed back to his Rome post from Washington for the eventuality of an Italian collapse and is reported to have "information" for King Victor Emmanuel, perhaps more forceful than President Roosevelt's New Year's greeting to the monarch, expressing hope that the Italian people this year "may be enabled to enjoy the blessings of a righteous peace."

If Italy's prosecution of the war blows up, the Administration believes the initative probably will come from the pro-monarchist Army aristocracy.

The word in Washington is "watch Badoglio"—Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former Italian Chief of Staff recently ousted by Premier Mussolini.

Washington hears that Premier Mussolini's prestige, amazingly high among his people in peace-time, has sunk to a "pitiful low" and that he guessed completely wrong when he entered the war at the time of France's collapse in anticipation of a quick Axis victory.

If Premier Mussolini, who showed Europe the way to dictatorship, should fall, the Army probably would restore some of diminutive King Emmanuel's shorn glory.

Diplomatic advisers of the President do not foresee any possibility of Italy going over to Britain's side in the war and believe that if the crack-up comes, the Italians merely will put down their arms.

However, the possibility of fighting speedily and easily, but France's immobilized strength is not there. It lies in the 100 or more French warships at Toulon and other bases and in General Maxime Weygand's 300,000 troops in North Africa and the Near East.

The United States feels that Marshal Petain and Gen. Weygand, who appear to be resisting Germany's newest demands, must be impressed by the latest U.S. moves to aid Britain.

The reason for the dispatch of Admiral William Leahy to Vichy as U.S. Ambassador is to convince the French leaders that it is time for them to turn against the German conquerors, perhaps to flee to North Africa and resume the war.

Promise to Marshal Petain

Admiral Leahy carried to Marshal Petain a personal promise from President Roosevelt that the U.S. will do all in its power to help France to rise again.

The United States has been studying the French strength in North Africa and Colonel William Donovan, who has been in Europe on a mission for the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, is likely to confer with Gen. Weygand before he returns.

The recent decision to ship medical supplies and other necessities into unoccupied France with consent of the British blockade authorities is part of this new diplomatic offensive.

In the same manner, these supplies are being sent to Spain, in what may be allied part of Anglo-United States effort to keep Generalissimo Francisco Franco from going over completely to Chancellor Hitler.

But thus far the efforts to win Spain away from the Axis have raised only scant hopes and both Washington and London are frankly suspicious of Generalissimo Franco. This is shown in a warning to Madrid that the extent of aid to Spain "depends upon developments and the fulfillment of the general conditions of the agreement," meaning that these supplies of sorely needed flour, milk, vitamin concentrates and drugs will be shut off if Spain moves any closer to the Axis Powers.

Until it is apparent which way France is to go, with Germany or against her, the United States will make no move to take over the French Caribbean bases, including Martinique.

But should the French capitulate to Chancellor Hitler's demands, U.S. warships already hovering around the islands, would be sure to seize them and thereby reinforce a gap in the U.S. chain of defences between Trinidad and Puerto Rico.

The President has told friends that he is opposed to taking over Martinique at this time, contending that Jamaica is an infinitely better base and that an entire fleet could be accommodated there.

The President pointed out to these friends that the 300,000 population of Martinique would be an economic responsibility at this time.

What are the stakes which might be gained from this U.S. diplomatic pressure on Italy and France?

1. The French Fleet, mostly cruisers, destroyers and other light warships, ideal for Mediterranean warfare, with Gen. Weygand's forces could tip the balance for a knockout of Italy.

2. Italy's withdrawal from the war, a major blow to the Axis prestige in the Balkans and elsewhere, would spread Germany's war effort to the Mediterranean zone, which she could not reach with German naval craft.

3. Scores of British war vessels, including destroyers, would thereby be released from the Mediterranean for the escort of convoys of U.S. war materials across the Atlantic, thereby relieving one of the greatest troubles now confronting the British.—United Press.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Feb. 8.

Extremely dull conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange today, with values generally improving fractionally on balance.

Today's feature was the demand for steels and shipbuilding issues, while others were almost neglected.

The turnover was very small, totalling only 180,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	124.89	124.26	124.71	+0.41
20 Rails	28.30	28.21	28.26	+0.50
15 Utilit.	20.08	19.95	20.00	—0.07
40 Bonds	—	—	90.99	—0.04
11 Commod.	—	—	55.95	+0.04

	Feb. 7	8		Feb. 7	8
Adams Exp	6	6	Libbey O F	36¼	36¼
Alg Lud	21⅝	21½	Lockheed	23½	23⅝
Al Chal	32⅞	32¾	Loew's	33⅞	33¼
Alum Ltd.	*70	*70	Loft Inc	17⅝	17⅝
Amer Can	87½	87½	Mack Trks	28⅝	28⅝
Am Cyan	33½	34	Martin	26⅝	26¼
Am For Pr	*0⅛	0⅛	McK & R	26	26⅝
,, $7 pfd	17	*17¼	Mont Ward	37	36⅞
Am Radtr	6⅝	6⅝	Mountain	3⅛	3⅛
Am Metal	18¼	*18¼	Nat Avian	9⅛	*9⅛
Am Loco	13¾	*13¾	Nat City B	*26¼	*26⅛
Am R Mill	13⅞	13¼	Nat Dist	21½	21⅝
Am Smelt	41	41½	Nat Dairy	13¼	13
Am Sug	14	14	Nat Lead	16⅝	*16¾
Am T & T	163⅝	163¾	Nat P & L	6⅞	6⅞
Am Tob	70⅛	70⅛	Nat Sup	5¼	*5¼
Am Wtwrks	6	6	N Y Cent	13	13¼
Anaconda	25	24⅞	Niag Hud	2⅞	2¾
Atchison	22⅞	22⅞	N A Avian	15	15
Avian Cpn	4¼	4⅜	N Am Co	15¼	15¼
Bald Loco	15⅛	15⅛	N Pacific	6⅝	6⅝
Balt & O	3⅞	3⅞	O I Glass	44⅛	44½
Barber	9⅞	*9	Pac G & E	28¼	27¼
Barns Oil	8¼	8½	Pack Motor	3	3
Bendix	35⅝	35	Pan A Air	13⅝	*13¼
Beth Steel	83⅞	84	Paramount	11⅞	11⅝
Bliss	17¼	*17¼	Pen R R	23	23⅝
Boeing	16⅝	16¼	P & R Coal	0¼	0¼
Borg War	18¾	18⅝	Phil Pet	37⅛	37¼
Briggs	22¼	22¼	P S of N J	28⅝	28⅞
Budd Mfg	4⅛	4¼	Pullman	24⅝	24⅛
Can Pac	3⅞	3⅝	Pure Oil	7⅞	7⅞
Case J I	50	50	Radio	4⅜	4⅝
Celanese	25⅝	26	Reading	13¼	13
Chase N B	*31¼	*31¼	Rem Arms	*5⅛	*5⅛
Ches & O	41¼	41½	Rep Avian	4	4
Chrysler	66⅛	66⅞	Rep Steel	19⅝	19⅝
Col Credit	29⅞	29⅞	Rev C & B	9½	*9½
Col G & E	4½	4½	Rev Tob B	33	32⅞
Com & Sth	0¼	1¼	Safeway	*40	*40
Cons Edis	21⅞	21⅞	Schenley	10½	10¼
Cons Oil	5⅛	5⅛	Sears Roeb	73¼	73⅝
Cont Can	37¼	38	Shell U Oil	11¼	11⅝
Cont Oil	18⅝	18¾	Soc Vac	9⅛	8⅞
Copld St	15⅞	15⅞	Sthrn Pac	9⅞	9⅞
Curtis Wr	8⅝	8⅛	Sthrn Rly	22¼	22½
,, A	26⅜	*26⅜	Spicer	*32¼	*32¼
Deere & Co	20¼	20⅛	Std Bands	6⅜	6¼
Dist Cpn	*16¼	*16¼	Std G & E	1	*1
Douglas	69	69⅝	Std Oil C	19¼	19
Du Pont	147¼	147¾	Std Oil N J	34¼	34½
E P Lead	9	9¼	Stone & W	6⅞	*6⅞
Eaton Mfg	32	32⅜	Studebaker	7¼	7⅛
Elec A Lite	29¼	29⅞	Swift Int	18¾	19
Elec B & S	3⅜	*3½	Technicor	*9	*9
,, $5 pfd	57	57	Tex Cpn	36¼	36⅜
,, $6 pfd	64⅛	64¼	Tex Gulf	35⅞	36¼
Elec P & L	31	31¼	Timken	30⅝	30⅞
Flintkote	13⅛	13⅛	Transamer	4¼	4⅜
Gen A Tr	52	*51¼	Tw Cent	6½	*6⅜
Gen Motor	44	44⅜	Un B & P	11	11
Gen Elec	33⅝	33⅞	Un Carbide	65⅛	65⅝
Gen T & R	11⅞	12⅞	Un Pac	80⅛	79¼
Gen Rly	*13⅜	13⅜	Un Air	37⅛	—
Glidden	13⅜	*13¼	Un A Lines	13⅞	13⅜
Goodrich	13½	13¼	Un Con	1½	1¼
,, $5 pfd	*62	62¼	,, $3 pfd	28	28¼
Goodyear	17¼	18¼	Un Gas	0⅛	0⅛
Gt N I Ore	14¼	14⅜	Un G Imp	9⅞	9⅞
Gt N Rly	26¼	26¼	U S Ind	*24	*23⅞
Gt W Sug	20⅞	*20¼	U S Rub	21⅞	21¼
Grey Cpn	11¼	11¼	,, pfd	88⅛	88⅛
Her Pow	*69	70	U S Smelt	60	60
Homestake	49¼	49¼	U S tSteel	63¼	63⅞
Int Nickel	25⅝	25⅝	Vanadium	29⅞	29¼
Int Paper	12⅛	12⅞	Vultee	7⅛	*7¼
Int T & T	2⅞	2⅞	Walworth	5	5¼
Johns Man	58¼	58¼	War Br Pic	3¼	3½
Kennecott	33	33⅞	West Elec	95¼	*96
			Woodward	*29⅞	*29¼

BONDS

Amer. & For Power	56⅞	56
Australia Comm. 5s	59½	59½
Balt. & Ohio "A" 5s	41¼	41
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	18¾	19
,, ,, ,, 6½% 1957	15⅝	15⅝
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	92¼	92
Erie 5s 1967	18	18
Int. Tel. & Tel.	40⅞	41
New England Gas & Elec.	64½	64½
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	45¾	45¾
Stand. Gas & Elec.	79⅛	79

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Dull but firm conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange today. Steels, motors, rails and mercantiles advanced fractionally, while coppers, oils and utilities presented a narrowly mixed appearance. Dupont announced that the company was collaborating with the United States and British Governments: it is stated that the company was spending $282,000,000 in the construction of powder and chemical plants. Production in the steel industry is continuing at a high rate.

Stocks: The street expects that buying opportunities will occur at lower levels in the reasonably near future. The "Times" Index of business activity was placed at 122.5, against the revised figure of 122.1 for the previous week and 106.9 for the corresponding period of last year.

Statistics

	January	December
Construction Awards (F.W. Dodge Corp.'s)	$305,210,000	$456,190,000

Cotton: Ruled steady, with a persistent demand for old crop months.

Wheat: The firm tone of securities and a forecast of low temperatures in the belt influenced moderate commission house buying.

Corn: Quiet but steady conditions prevailed. 1940 loan stocks totalling 52,067,358 bushels were a disappointing factor.

Rubber: Ruled steady to firm.

Hides: Stagnant conditions were witnessed in this market.

Cocoa: Was strong, as the basis for an international marketing agreement appeared nearer realization.

Sugar 4: There were light trade covering and purchases in distant months. These are levels at which good hedges could be placed.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Feb. 8.

Cotton prices early moved lower on Southern hedge selling and commission house liquidation, but later rallied on trade buying and shorts covering. Closing conditions were steady, with prices ranging from 1 to 3 points up from the previous final levels.

A firm opening was witnessed in the market for raw rubber futures, mainly in sympathy with higher overseas cables. Later, the advance was accelerated on continued trade and factory demand. At the last call over gains from 5 to 8 points were recorded.

Moderate gains were recorded in the Chicago Wheat Pit early in the morning on mill demand, but the market later eased off on hedge selling and reports of increased country offering. At the final bell, quotations were from ¼ cent down to ⅛ cent up from yesterday.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
Mar.	10.37-37	+03	Mar.	19.90-90	+05
May	10.35-35	+02	May	19.80-80	+08
July	10.23-23	+02	July (N.C.)		
Oct.	9.74-74	+01		19.62-64	+07
Dec.	9.71-71	+01	Sept. (N.C.)		
Jan.	9.68 N.	+01		19.50-50	+05

N. Y. Sugar No. 3			N. Y. Sugar No. 4		
			Mar.		
Mar.	2.00-01 B/A	+01		0.71½-72½ B/A	+½
May	2.05-06 B/A	+01	May	0.74½-75 B/A	+½

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
May	82¾-82⅝	+⅛	May	61¾-61¾	—⅛
July	76¾-76⅝	—¼	July	61¾-61¾	—⅛

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

New York Trading Dull With Prices Firm

New York, Feb. 8.

Trading continued dull today on the Stock Exchange, while prices were firm. Most net changes were fractional.

Minor gains were registered by steels, motors, rails and mercantiles. Coppers, oils and utilities were narrowly mixed.

Bath Iron Works featured the activity with a small gain. Low-priced motors were active and chemicals were mixed.

Bath's 1940 net was equal to US$4.90 per share, compared to US$1.58 for the preceding year. Paramount's net for 53 weeks was equivalent to US$2.63, compared to US$1.08 in 1939.

Du Pont announced it was collaborating with the British and American Governments and spending US$282,000,000 for construction of power and chemical plants.—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)		Dividends: Annual rate	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1926-30	1937	1938	1939	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	..	0.40†	Irregular	12	—	0.62	0.16	0.29	7
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	..	1.50†	Apr. 1	18	—	2.10	D 1.04	1.49	7
Allis Chalmers	..	1.50	Mar. 30	33	—	4.42	1.44	2.09	5
American can	25	4	Feb. 15	48	6.29	6.08	4.35	6.22	5
Am. and Foreign Power	..	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.77	D 8.66	D 8.88	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.		1.40†	Mar. 15	110	23.49	7.11	6.83	6.21	8
Am. Locomotive	..	—	—	6	4.20	4.75	D 4.90	D 4.45	nil
Am. Radiator	..	0.40†	Irregular	10	1.84	0.68	D 0.08	0.34	6
Am. Rolling Mill	..	0.25	Irregular	28	2.46	2.55	D 1.16	0.69	2
American Smelting	..	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	7.27	6.54	3.24	4.36	7
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	127	1.30	9.76	8.32	10.18	6
Am. Tob. "B"	35	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	5.04	4.89	5.42	7
Am. Waterworks	..	—	—	10	2.80	1.14	0.38	0.95	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	2	Mar. 25	59	4.97	3.62	1.10	2.33	8
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	100	1	Irregular	260	19.16	0.60	0.83	0.94	4
Auburn Automobiles	..	—	—	3	9.72	D 15.00	D 1.73	—	nil
Baldwin Locomotive	13	—	—	37	—	0.32	D 1.09	0.41	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	126	11.36	D 1.20	D 6.04	D 1.55	nil
Barber Asphalt	(10)	0.50†	Irregular	32	—	1.91	D 0.85	1.39	5
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.60	Feb. 1	7	—	0.85	1.26	0.76	7
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	5	Irregular	122	7.06	7.63	D 0.70	5.75	6
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	5	—	0.45	D 0.77	D 4.55	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.50†	Apr. 1	16	—	3.63	D 0.01	2.43	8
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	..	—	—	—	6.78	4.09	D 1.25	D 1.22	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	40	3.11	0.30	D 0.32	D 0.32	nil
Case, J. I.	100	3	Irregular	152	14.53	13.98	8.89	D 1.87	6
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.03	1.96	1.80	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	3.25†	Jan. 1	51	5.67	4.43	2.62	3.49	8
Chrysler	5	5.50†	Mar. 13	40	4.69	11.66	4.32	8.47	8
Columbia Gas and Electric	..	0.30†	Irregula	12	2.08	0.57	0.31	0.46	7
Commercial Credit	10	3.25†	Mar. 31	29	—	7.10	4.60	4.01	11
Commonwealth & Southern		—	—	5	0.67	0.18	0.08	0.13	nil
Consolidated Edison	..	2	Mar. 15	45	4.50	2.17	2.09	2.22	9
Consolidated Oil	..	0.72½	Feb. 15	18	—	1.48	0.55	0.55	12
Continental Oil	..	1	Jan. 30	20	0.64	2.97	1.00	1.35	5
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	..	2	Mar. 15	21	nil	3.95	3.75	3.29	12
Douglas Aircraft	..	5	Irregular	21	1.50	1.90	3.76	4.81	7
Dupont de Nemours	10	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.27	3.75	7.66	5
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.40†	Irregular	14	—	0.40	—	—	4
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	19	2.15	0.42	0.18	0.24	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	—	—	7.31	—	—	9
Flintkote	..	1.00	Irregular	13	—	1.50	1.21	2.11	7
General Electric	..	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.81	2.21	0.90	1.43	6
General Motors	10	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	4.38	2.17	4.06	8
General Railway Signal	..	—	—	16	7.99	1.58	D 0.85	0.34	nil
Glidden	..	1†	Irregular	23	—	2.62	D 0.29	1.70	7
Goodrich Rubber	..	0.50	Irregular	26	2.09	D 2.25	0.14	3.51	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber		1.25	Mar. 15	26	5.12	1.95	1.34	3.20	7
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	..	—	—	157	9.47	4.04	1.09	3.47	nil
Greyhound	..	1.20†	Jan. 1	9	D 0.16	1.59	1.43	1.79	11
Int. Nickel	..	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	3.31	2.09	2.39	8
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	—	30	3.45	1.60	1.10	0.76	nil
Kennecott	—	2.75†	Mar. 30	32	3.67	4.60	2.10	3.14	8
Lockheed Aircraft	—	1.50	Irregular	9	—	0.21	0.67	4.04	6
Loew's Inc.	..	3	Mar. 30	56	6.71	8.47	5.65	5.37	9
Montgomery Ward	..	2.75	Apr. 15	34	2.51	3.41	3.50	4.91	7
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F.A. 1	27	4.12	2.00	—	2.25	4
Nat. Dairy Products	—	0.80	Jan. 2	13	3.58	1.53	1.69	1.97	6
National Distillers	..	2	Feb. 1	22	—	3.86	3.85	3.43	9
Nat. Power and Light	..	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	1.36	1.28	1.12	9
New York Central	..	—	—	142	12.63	0.99	D 3.13	0.70	nil
North Am. Aviation	1	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.14	0.55	2.06	8
North American Co.	10	1.40	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.95	1.55	1.84	8
Pacific Gas and Electric	25	2	Jan. 16	30	2.83	3.71	2.42	2.84	7
Packard Motors	..	—	—	3	1.11	0.20	D 0.17	0.04	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.45†	Irregular	17	—	1.96	0.55	1.08	4
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	1.50†	Irregular	89	7.01	2.07	0.84	2.43	6
Phillips Petroleum	..	2	Mar. 1	38	3.69	5.42	2.03	2.21	5
Public Service of N.J.	..	2.40	Mar. 30	24	3.15	2.61	2.34	2.88	8
Pure Oil	..	0.25	Irregular	22	1.77	2.15	0.38	1.11	3
Radio Corp.	..	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.32	0.41	0.30	0.35	5
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	..	2.25	Jan. 1	15	3.04	2.82	2.37	2.56	7
Schenley	5	—	—	33	—	5.04	2.46	2.52	nil
Sears Roebuck	..	4.25	Mar. 16	47	5.03	5.58	4.18	6.60	5
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M.S. 15	22	—	1.82	1.29	1.09	5
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	10.19	0.20	D 1.81	1.63	nil
Standard Brands	..	0.40	Jan. 2	4	1.53	0.73	0.62	0.51	6
Standard Gas & Electric	..	—	—	—	6.59	D 0.86	D 2.49	D 1.34	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	3.47	5.64	2.86	3.27	5
Texas Gulf Sulphur	..	2.50	Mar. 15	15	5.21	3.02	1.81	2.04	7
Union Carbide & Carbon	..	2.30†	Jan. 2	30	3.40	4.81	2.77	3.86	3
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	—	17.53	6.15	6.62	6.74	7
United Aircraft	5	3.50†	Irregular	12	—	1.52	2.05	3.53	9
United Airlines	5	—	—	8	—	D 0.52	D 0.66	0.21	nil
United Corp.	..	—	—	3	0.55	0.22	0.07	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	..	1	Mar. 23	11	1.29	1.09	0.99	1.07	10
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	24	nil	2.21	0.43	2.91	nil
U.S. Steel	..	3	Irregular	119	12.90	8.01	D 3.79	1.83	5
Vanadium	..	1.50	Irregular	29	4.59	2.22	0.61	3.25	5
Warner Bros. Pictures	..	—	—	18	1.84	1.48	0.41	0.36	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	50	4.75†	Feb. 28	71	7.22	7.53	3.38	5.18	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Bombings Impede Br. Contracts

Diversion of Imports to Different Ports Causes Difficulty; Tin Control

London, Dec. 21.

The consequences of the diversion of shipping arrivals in the United Kingdom to different ports because of the necessity to protect stocks from air attacks are leading to growing difficulties under the majority of British commodity selling contracts, which require delivery at specified warehouses or other places, says Mr. H. Heyman in the "New York Times."

It is not surprising, therefore, that most of the markets are discussing changes or extensions of the delivery points. The London rubber market, after the loss of certain stocks in London port fires, may announce a new delivery contract before the end of this month. Details of the changes are not available at present, but it is believed that delivery will be allowed within reasonable distances from the main consuming centers.

Change in Cotton Contract

The rubber contract move follows the recent change in the Liverpool cotton contract which introduced a new clause providing that in case of delivery at Manchester or Salford, the seller must pay the buyer an allowance of 5 points; for all other places within a radius of 20 miles of Bolton and Oldham an allowance of 20 points must be paid. In cases of copper, lead and spelter the British metal control is even more radical with all sales metals without extra charge to consumers' premises, so that the storage place is undisclosed in the contract.

It is learned here that the British Government is considering distribution of the dollar proceeds from deliveries of reserve rubber and tin in the United States. The British commodity trade declares that the Dutch share is excessive. As the United States reserve agreements are signed by the international control committees and not by the British Government, redistribution is difficult, although the British influence on the international committees is overwhelming. It is believed that the dollar question can be solved without interfering with the regular flow of supplies to the United States. The cooperation of the British Government and the Netherlands Indies is friendly, and as the Netherlands Indies are dependent on Great Britain because of the lack of markets since the closing of Europe and the Dutch may make voluntary concessions on the dollar question.

Extension of Tin Control

No official communiqué after its meeting here was published by the International Tin Committee this week, but it is learned that discussion of prolongation of the international tin control scheme beyond the end of 1941 was started. It was disclosed here that Malaya, Nigeria and the Netherlands Indies were asking energetically for increases in the standard tonnages after 1940 and were opposed by Bolivia. Malaya and Nigeria, at least, have a just claim for upward revision, because their standards were fixed in 1931, when the tin restriction was started at well below productive capacity. Since then the Malayan standard has been raised, inadequately, by 7½ per cent, but Nigeria's is unaltered.

Although the discussion of higher standard tonnages was heated, serious difficulties are not likely in prolonging the international tin scheme. Bolivia, economically the weakest among the large tin territories, at present is in a strong position owing to its agreement for ore supply for smelter in the United States. This agreement covers almost half of Bolivia's current output and it includes a provision for reduction of deliverable tonnage to the United States if the international quotas are cut.

Large Producers for Scheme

This fact alone makes large tin countries desirous of retaining the scheme. Moreover, the United States reserve agreement for 75,000 tons of tin was concluded with the International Tin Committee; it is the Restriction Control Committee whose life is based on maintenance of the agreement. Eventual dissolution of the United States reserve without simultaneous restriction would bring a complete breakdown of the tin market, so that the United States reserve accumulation alone should guarantee maintenance of the scheme. Meanwhile, standard tonnage discussions are progressing, but the ultimate decision on the fate of the tin scheme is not expected for several weeks.

Mercury Price

The British price of mercury has been reduced £2 to £48 a flask of 76 pounds this week. The new price is more than £10 below the peak of last July. The decline may continue, because the British market is becoming more normal. Buying by consumers is extremely reserved, as supplies are rising. Four-fifths of the world's mercury normally is produced in Italy and Spain. The Italo-Spanish cartel raised prices to a record at the end of last year. As mercury is used for such vital war purposes as detonators, antifouling marine paint and scientific war instruments, Britain is forced to buy at the price. Meanwhile, the high price has stimulated production outside the cartel countries, especially in the United States, which now is supplied adequately by the mines in California, Oregon and smaller producing States.

Mexican Shipments

More Mexican mercury is being shipped to Britain, and these, with the independence of the United States of imports, have brought serious difficulties for Spain, the United States normally being among the largest importers. Consequently, Spain is anxious to sell Britain part of its surplus for which no alternative markets are now available. As the present high price seriously impedes civilian consumption, the cartel's difficulties are growing and will cause either reduction of prices or heavy accumulation of stocks, despite restricted Spanish production.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Feb. 8.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills	6 months	3¼%
Call money		0⅞%

New York: closed.—Reuter.

London's Confidence In Future

Financial Markets Have Recovered from June War Expenditure Is Readily Met

London, Dec. 31.

BRITAIN'S many vicissitudes of the past year have found impressive and at times painful reflection in financial markets. As war unfolded itself, the hopefulness which existed a year ago gave place to gloom and disillusionment, but never to despair. Out of disappointments and tragedy, it can be truly said that a new spirit of determination and confidence was born, which at the year-end makes it possible to view the future with hope and assurance of final success in the cause for which Britain is fighting, says Raymond Daniell in the "New York Times."

Financial markets have reflected faithfully the sharply alternating fortunes of war. As military events on the Continent moved to their climax with the collapse of France in June, security prices, which in the first few months of the year had risen steadily from the low levels at which they opened the year, began a decline which culminated in some groups with something approaching collapse. This was notably the case regarding industrials.

In the two months from the end of April to the end of June, industrial ordinary shares depreciated approximately 33 per cent. Throughout this period the national credit, far from deteriorating, actually increased in strength. The result was that, as measured by the fall of industrial shares, the depreciation in gilt-edged securities was comparatively slight. The 2½ per cent consols, for instance, depreciated by less than 5 per cent. From their previous prostration, however, industrial securities rallied with remarkable rapidity as the war extended to a new phase, opened up by the defeat of Germany's first great effort to bring Britain down.

Credit Withstands Shocks

Gilt-edged stocks recovered with even greater rapidity and by the year-end had reached in most cases the year's highest levels. This recovery in gilt-edged securities was more marked than the rally of industrials, which regained about two-thirds of their loss. Because the reason for this was that the national credit withstood the shocks of war much better than industrial concerns which representing the country's trade and industry, had to contend with an increasingly heavy burden of taxation, with disturbance and dislocation of business by serial attack, with "rationing" which limited commodity supplies and with loss or partial loss of many valuable overseas markets.

Future Faced With Confidence

While the future which Britain faces is grim enough, the past year's events have at least supplied part of the answer to the inquiry, why the future is faced with so much confidence. Many lessons have been learned from the year's experiences. It has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that the government, by its strict and successful control of the money and credit machine, has finally established 3 per cent or even less as the basis on which this war will be financed. The great importance of this consideration is demonstrated by the fact that over £1,000,000,000 has been raised by public loans in the past year, while total borrowings have exceeded £1,800,000,000 since the beginning of the fiscal year last April.

War Expenditures

Current war expenditures are running at a level exceeding that of the most costly period in the war of twenty-five years ago. This achievement of low borrowing costs has its origin in the successful handling of other matters besides regulation of the capital market and diversion of savings into war loans. One notable achievement has been the effective mobilization of Britain's foreign currency resources, assets and the elimination of most factors which had hitherto undermined the stability of sterling. Another has been avoidance of serious inflation. For a time, this appeared on the horizon, but in recent months it has changed but little in size and at present causes no serious anxiety.

Wholesale Prices Up

It is true that wholesale prices are about 45 per cent above the pre-war level; but of this rise only 10 per cent occurred in 1940. The cost of living is up approximately to the same amount, while note circulation at the Bank of England has just reached a new all-time record of £617,000,000 which compares with £555,000,000 a year ago. But a considerable part of this increased circulation is due to the holding of large "emergency currency reserves by banks and public. This is hardly a sign of inflation.

Much of the rise in commodity prices was an inevitable effect of war on the commodity situation. Only a small part of the rise can be definitely traced to the wage-price spiral. We are told by our experts that dangerous inflation can be avoided, and that government and public by working together can definitely lay this bogey. Present tendencies are such that the country has been put on guard, and it will be largely its own fault if the dreaded inflation does occur.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Feb. 8.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6$\frac{1}{32}$
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3$\frac{1}{32}$
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4$\frac{7}{32}$
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3½d.	,, buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Brazil	5.05
Spain	9.25 N.	Japan	23.45/48*
Paris	2.16	Shanghai	5.48
Italy	5.05 N.	Hungary	19.75
S'zerland	23.24	Rumania	0.50
,, "free"	23.28*	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Sweden	23.85	Finland	2.05
Montreal	82.930	Manila	49.80 N.

London	4.03
Buenos Aires Paper	29.78
,, ,, ,, market rate	23.60
Montreal on London	4.85⅞

N—Nom. *Offered. †—Free rate.—Reuter.

Chile, Peru Sign Pact

Lima, Feb. 8.

A non-aggression pact has been signed between Peru and Chile, it was officially announced here today. A commercial agreement, providing for an increase in trade between the two countries, was signed at the same time.—Havas.

Record Activity Is Seen for Canada

Dominion's Most Notable War Effort Is Economic Says Royal Bank

While Canada has raised 350,000 men for her military forces, her most notable contribution to the war has been economic, according to the Royal Bank of Canada.

Oustanding was the immediate orientation of her economy from a peace to a war basis, said the review, in the New York "Times." As this movement gained momentum, more and more war contracts were awarded, the erection and equipping of plants for these new industries were rushed forward and soon a newly assembled labour force was at work. Expenditures authorized up to Nov. 11, including contracts awarded on behalf of the British as well as the Canadian Government and for new plant construction and equipment, approximated $1,100,000,000 and exceeded the total amount spent by Canada for all war purposes in four years during the World War of 1914-18. The 1940 total, moreover, does not include sums spent for the maintenance and payment of military and other forces as well as many other items.

Near Full Employment

War requirements have greatly quickened the industrial pulse of the country, business activity and employment both having established new high records in 1940. As additional projects get under way and operations further are accelerated, new peaks will be attained. Canada is rapidly approaching a condition of full employment; indeed, when all plants now planned or under construction are in actual operation next Spring an acute labour shortage is feared. Artisans in many trades are already exceedingly scarce and this condition will soon embrace most groups of workers.

Promises of 1941

Districts most closely allied to the industrial war effort benefited in the first instance from the increased industrial activity, but others gained indirectly from the rising demands in domestic markets due to increased employment and higher payrolls, in spite of the loss of normal export markets for many products, particularly those of agriculture. The priorities of war requirements undoubtedly will necessitate rigid restriction in the output of non-essential and luxury commodities, but any slack will be speedily taken up by the upward surge to meet war requirements. The year 1941 promises to be the most active in the history of Canadian industry.

Nazis Stripped French Plants of Machinery

Traders Say Aiming to Make Nation a Vassal

Nine out of ten factories in occupied France have been stripped of their mechanical equipment, and plants such as that of Citroen, which once provided work for 15,000, remain empty structures suitable only for warehouses, foreign traders returning from that area asserted recently. By stripping France systematically of her manufacturing equipment, they said, the Germans were carrying out their campaign of reducing the country to the status of a vassal State which would supply agricultural and other raw materials to Germany, they declared.

The occupation of Paris was still incomplete when the bolts anchoring machine tools, presses, looms and other factory equipment to the floors of factories on her outskirts were being loosened by German technicians accompanying the armed forces, the traders reported. Working with traditional efficiency, the German workers had the machinery crated and en route to production centers as rapidly as special trains could be assembled to move the goods.

The Future

If Germany wins the war, France can be ruled out as an important export market for American goods, it was argued. Even with a British victory it will take years for the nation to get back to a place where she will be consuming anywhere near the volume of American goods which she used in pre-war days, states the "New York Times."

Handling of U. S. Foodstuffs

Exporters were bitter over suggestions that American foodstuffs be sent to France or to any of the conquered nations. Those who were in Paris when the first food allotments from the United States reached that city contended that the foods relieved the Reich commissary of considerable pressure in feeding Paris civilians. They were indignant, moreover, over the manner in which the distribution was played up by German propagandists.

'Carloads of condensed milk purchased in Switzerland by the American Red Cross for shipment to Paris were pictured on the front pages of the Paris papers along with photographs of trucks being loaded with the cases, one exporter said. Headlines on stories which accompanied the pictures and the stories themselves told how the German National Socialist relief agency was supplying foodstuffs to Paris civilians. The photographs were taken in such a way that the American Red Cross emblems did not appear and in the stories the only reference made to the Red Cross was a sentence at the tail end, which said: The American Red Cross co-operated with the German National Socialist relief agency in the food distribution.'

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BRITISH INDIA: Bombay and Calcutta.
CHINA: Shanghai, Hongkong and Amoy.
THE PHILIPPINES: Manila.
STRAITS SETTLEMENT: Singapore.
JAPAN: Kobe and Tokyo.
All Banking Transactions.
C. G. RIEM, Manager, Shanghai.

THE CHINA HONG LIST 1941
¶ The January edition is now on sale.
¶ It is the only complete Directory of China published in any language. Apart from the essential directory information it covers subjects to which frequent reference is made in every office and home, among them being a Solar and Lunar Calendar; Festivals and National Days; the Jewish Calendar: Eclipses; Postal Rates; Weights and Measures; Business Agencies; Trade Directory; List of Mercantile Marine Officers; Shanghai Who's Who; Street Directory; Residential Directory; Diplomats and Consuls; Missions and Missionaries; and an alphabetical list of Residents in the Outports.
¶ It contains a list of several thousand agencies, which enables the user to contact their representatives immediately.
¶ It has been supported by practically every office in Shanghai for the past seventy years.
¶ Its circulation continues to grow and the past two years have demanded reprints.
¶ A large map of Shanghai (65 inches by 32 inches) is being offered as a Supplement at an extra cost of $2 per copy. Separately it costs $6 per copy.
¶ The price of the Hong List is $25 per copy, without the map; with it $27.
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British C.-in-C. Says Singapore Prepared

Sydney, Feb. 9.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the Far East, arrived in Port Darwin yesterday from Singapore. When questioned concerning the possibility of a "back-door" attack on Singapore, he replied that the whole of the East Indies and the Far East were in a high state of preparedness for any eventuality.—Reuter.

Envoy Seen with Two Missions

Admiral Nomura's Report On U.S. War Preparedness May Be All Important

Washington, Feb. 9.

Mr. William Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, wrote yesterday that the mission of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, new Japanese Ambassador to the U.S., had twofold aims—diplomatic and military. The latter, Mr. Simms wrote, was more important.

"The diplomatic mission already is widely conceded to be doomed to failure.

"His reports to Tokyo on the state of this country's preparedness or unpreparedness for war will go a long way in determining the Japanese course of action in the Far East."

Mr. Simms said the Japanese price for friendly relations with the U.S. was complete and unconditional acquiescence on the part of the U.S. to Japanese measures in the Far East.

"It can now be stated definitely and categorically that the U.S. has not the slightest intention of acquiescing," Mr. Simms declared.—United Press.

For Los Angeles

San Francisco, Feb. 8.

Admiral Nomura, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, left this afternoon at 4 o'clock by special train for Los Angeles. The Japanese envoy, who arrived here February 6, was accompanied by Mr. Kaname Wakasugi, his personal adviser.—Domei.

Tribute Paid to Mr. Nelson Johnson

Chungking Praises Work Of Departing Envoy

Chungking, Feb. 8.

On the occasion of the forthcoming departure of Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the United States Ambassador to China, who has been transferred to Australia, the local press paid a high tribute to his character and qualities.

The "Central Daily News," organ of the Kuomintang, said that Mr. Johnson, during his 11 years of service in China, not only contributed to the strengthening of relations between that country and the United States, but also made a close study of China as a country, this accounting for his deep sympathy with the Chinese people.

The paper expressed the hope that Mr. Johnson, once he arrives in Australia, will denounce Japan's aggression against China to the Australian people, so that they should strengthen their co-operation with the United States.

The "Central Daily News," in the same editorial, welcomed Mr. Johnson's successor, Mr. Clarence Gauss, and expressed confidence in his abilities, pointing out that he served as Consul-General in Shanghai for some time.—Havas.

Satisfaction in Washington

Washington, Feb. 9.

The "Washington Star," prominent capital daily, in an editorial yesterday paid tribute to the service of Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Ambassador to China.

The "Star" also expressed satisfaction at the exchange of posts, recently approved by the Sena'e Foreign Relations Committee, between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, U.S. Minister to Australia.—United Press.

Dutch Give Britain Hospital Vessel

N.E.I. Government Offers To Bear Conversion Cost

London, Feb. 9.

One of Holland's newest and most luxurious liners will be converted into a hospital ship and presented to the British Government for the evacuation of British casualties in the Near East.

The Netherlands News Agency says that the liner is the motor vessel Oranje, of nearly 20,000 tons.

The cost of conversion will be borne by the Netherlands East Indies Government and the British Government has gladly accepted the offer.—Reuter.

Chungking Government To Train Labourers

Chungking, Feb. 9.

The Chinese Government is making plans to organize and train 150,000 labourers in Chungking, of which 70,000 will shortly begin training under the Ministry of Social Affairs.

They will be grouped under cultural, municipal and communications classes, and will be divided into over 70 units. This will be the beginning of a Government to organize and train Chinese labourers in the rear for war time needs.—Reuter.

New U.S. Envoy's Aim

Washington, Feb. 8.

In an interview he granted to the press here today, Mr. John G. Winant, the new United States Ambassador to Great Britain, announced that he would follow a policy of "closer collaboration between democratic nations."

Mr. Winant is expected to leave for London next week.—Havas.

SHIPPING NEWS

The **Dairen Maru** of the D.K.K. sailed for northern ports yesterday morning with mail and passengers after a 48 hour stay in port when she was berthed alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf.

* * *

After a 24 hour stay in port the ss. **Kobe Maru**, shuttle steamer of the Toa Kaiun Kaisha, made the return trip to Japan from here yesterday morning with mail and passengers. While in port she was berthed alongside the company's Wayside Wharf.

* * *

The ss. **Tsingtao Maru** of the Dairen Kisen Kaisha is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao and Dairen today at 4 p.m. and will berth alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf. The liner is carrying mail and passengers and will sail again for northern ports on Wednesday.

* * *

The ss. **President Coolidge** of the American President Lines is due here tomorrow from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe. She will berth at the lower buoys 11 and 12, and passengers will disembark by tender, arriving at the Custom's Jetty at 9 a.m. She will sail for Hongkong and Manila the same evening, the last tender leaving the Custom's Jetty at 9.30 p.m.

* * *

The **President Cleveland** of the American President Lines is due to leave port at 9.30 a.m. today on her eastbound trip to San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Kobe and Honolulu. The last tender for outgoing passengers will leave the Custom's jetty at 8.45 a.m. The liner arrrived in port late on Friday evening from Hongkong and Manila. Visitors were not allowed on board during her stay in port.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From DAIREN: Tsingtao Maru, with mail, due 3 p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Bombay & Calcutta		From Karachi	
Lima M	— 11/2	Kasima M	— 17/2
M'bourne M	— 25/2		
Matue M	— 25/2		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Honolulu	
Dona A'rora	— 21/2	Tatuta M	13/1 17/2
		Nitta M	2/2 3/2
From Los Angeles		**From Yokohama**	
P C'lidge	20/1 11/2	P C'lidge	7/2 11/2
Tatuta M	5/1 17/2	**From Kobe**	
Nitta M	24/1 3/3	Taiyo M	12/2 14/2
		M'real M	15/2 17/2
From Seattle		**From Nagasaki**	
W C'seta	20/1 16/2	N'saki M	10/2 11/2

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen		From Hongkong	
Dairen M	13/2 15/2	Asama M	11/2 13/2

Vessels Discharging

TALISMAN. The ms. Talisman from New York via ports is now discharging her cargo at The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns is to be borne by Consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within fifteen (15) days after vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew Wharf at 9 a.m. on February 15, when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents 17 Canton Road. Telephone 11369. 12-2

Vessels Sailing

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AMERICA

MONTREAL M. NEW YORK, BOSTON. Feb. 17. PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE via SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES. For Freight please apply to Showa Shipping Co., Ltd., 130 Hankow Road, Tel. Nos. 18650, 18659 and 16118. 17-2

SUEZ CANAL PORTS

UNION St. A. to ADEN, PORT-SUDAN, About Feb. 15. SUEZ. For Freight please apply to Union Steamship Agency, 51 Canton Road, Telephone 11706. 15-2

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For New York		For Osaka	
Nankai M	14/2	Kasima M	13/2
Montreal M	17/2	**For Yokohama**	
Dona Aurora	26/2	Lima M	13/2
Kinai M	9/3	Matue M	27/2
For Los Angeles		Tatuta M	28/2
P Cleveland	10/2	**For Kobe**	
Nankai M	14/2	Taiyo M	16/2
Asama M	14/2	Melbourne M	27/2
P Coolidge	25/2	**For Nagasaki**	
Kinai M	9/3	Nagasaki M	12/2
For Seattle		Kobe M	13/2
West Cuseta	14/2	S'hai M	15/2
For Manila		**For Dairen**	
P Coolidge	12/2	Tsingtao M	12/2
Tatuta M	18/2	Hoten M	15/2
West Cuseta	19/2	Dairen M	17/2
For Hongkong			
P Coolidge	12/2		
West Cuseta	14/2		

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m.v. Dona Aurora . . Feb. 26
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m.v. Dona Nati . . Mar. 17

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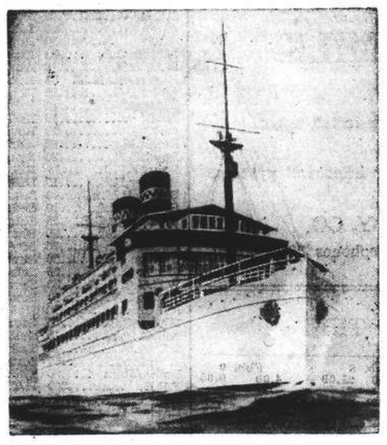

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Talisman	Manila	Dodwell
Vanping	T'senkong	Chung Hua
Tangshan M.	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Myoken M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Kindia	Fr.	M.M.
Delagoa M.	Jap.	N.Y.K
Kobe M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dairen M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Lushan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nagisan M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
Lisbon M.	Jap	N.Y.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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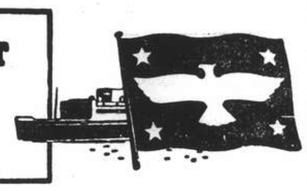

SS. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

Due Shanghai TUESDAY, February 11

Passengers are expected at Customs Jetty at 9 a.m. Sailing for HONGKONG and MANILA

Last Tender leaves Customs Jetty at 9.30 p.m. Tuesday

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PRES. PIERCE .. .. Mar. 8
PRES. TAFT .. .. Mar. 22
PRES. CLEVELAND .. .. Apr. 5

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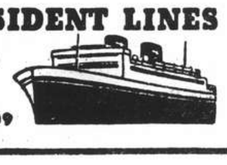

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ss. TSINGTAO MARU .. (Arrive) Feb. 10 (Leave) Feb. 12 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU .. .. Feb. 13 Feb. 15 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU .. Feb. 15 Feb. 17 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU .. Feb. 15 Feb. 17 at 9 a.m.

DAIREN TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

ss. TIENTSIN MARU ..... Feb. 15 at 9 a.m.
ss. CHOHEI MARU ..... Feb. 18 at noon

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)

ss. KOGA MARU Feb. 10 ss. HAKKA MARU Feb. 15

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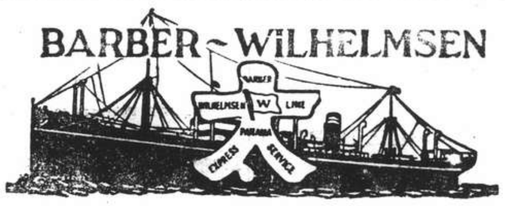

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Next sailing about third week in February.
Following sailing about third week in March.

For Freight and Passage Rates apply to

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Rooms Without Board

NICELY furnished room in modern apartment house, all conveniences, single man preferred. Telephone 74307 between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 10746

LARGE, well-furnished double bedroom, suit two bachelors or married couple, central district. Address Box 978, NCDN. -1947

SOUTHFACING room in detached house, private bath, steamheating. 695/1 Route Sieyes. -1946

WELL-FURNISHED room with use of bathroom and garden. Frelupt. Telephone 71338, 10-12. -1941

Rooms with Board

THE Towers. 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -1464

12 Pacific Garden, Seymour Road. Double and small room, facing south, private bathroom. Telephone 30376. -1649

PENSION Nouvelle, 34 Rue Massenet. Large room with bathroom attached. -1906

SOUTH room, private bathroom, verandah, board optional. 5 Kelmscott Gardens, Rue Albert. -1863

CHELSEA House, 830 Bubbling Well Road. South two room flat, excellent cuisine. Telephone 37231. -2016

AVENUE Hall, 1434 Avenue Road. Two-roomed flat, double/single rooms. Excellent food. Good location. Telephone Mrs. P. C. Graybrook, 30241. -1929

Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET three-roomed flat. No refugees. Box 1036, NCDN. -2033

TO LET, very attractive 4-roomed apartment de luxe, sixth floor, two bathrooms, verandah, refrigerator, servants' quarters. Best residential part of French Concession. Rent US$54. Apply A. Leonard P. Veysseyre, Architects, 461 Avenue Joffre. -10748

TO LET three-roomed flat in 204 Route Cohen. Ground-floor, US$32; first-floor US$34. Latest modern conveniences. Apply: A. Leonard P. Veysseyre, Architects, Telephone 83943. 10288

ADVERTISER leaving town wishes to sublet one leased three-roomed flat with two bathrooms, small balcony, verandah, pantry and kitchen. Location: French Concession, near French Club. Rent: $340 monthly without heating, exclusive of water and tax. Lease to be taken over, without furniture, at cost of $2,000. Address Post Office Box 2127. -2005

TO LET, modern two and three-roomed apartment, Roi Albert. Apply General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -1989

TO LET, March 1, two-roomed, modern, furnished apartment; verandah, bathroom, kitchen. Steam-heating, taxes, hot water, cutlery, crockery. Inclusive rent $400. Vicinity Avenue Haig. Telephone 20666. 1068

Furnished Houses

TO LET. Seven-roomed house (partially-furnished) with usual servants' offices, standing in beautifully-laid-out grounds of approximately nine mow, near the Hungjao Golf Club. Apply Spence, Robinson and Partners, 39 Peking Road, Telephone 11355. 10697

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(New York and Berlin Clinics)
specialist in
Urology and Skin Diseases
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Dr. L. NEUMANN, M.D.
Paris and Berlin Clinics.
Specialist in Urology and Skin Diseases
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Apt. 5B Second floor
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Residence Telephone: 23615. -1681

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POSITIONS WANTED

There is work to be had if you go through the right channels to reach it. An advertisement in our classified advertisement columns is likely to give you just the job you want, with very little trouble and expense to yourself.

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED buy secondhand furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39966, Mr. Bers, 8.30-7 p.m. daily. -1952

PRIVATE stamp collections, Europe preferred. Write to Mr. F. Da Rosa, Post Office Box 294, Yokohama. -1974

WILL pay best prices for electric refrigerators of any make. Telephone 96967, Engineer George Young. -1749

WANTED, Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy, revised by Brash and Jamieson. Replies to Box 947, NCDN. -1833

Chinese Servants

94924: Best employment agency, A-1 cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs. 353/535 Nanking Road. -2034

EXCELLENT cook-boy, clean, honest, English and American cooking, best references. Address Box 976, NCDN. -1942

CAN recommend reliable boy, cook, coolie, rickshaw-coolie, also amah, limited English. Available March 1. Telephone 22752 between 8-9 a.m. 10749

72782 GENERAL Employment Agency. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, coolies, rickshaws, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -1841

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

MASSAGE, pedicure, ingrown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade, from Ezra Road 93-94. Telephone 11984. -1655

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30, Second Floor. -1951

Houses and Land

HOUSE and land for sale. Garden, garage, all modern conveniences. 121 Yu Yuen Road, Lane 668. Telephone 16754. -1823

INVESTMENT returning 10/15 percent. 2 new houses at 321 Route Dupleix each divided three 3-roomed apartments. Prices with land $67,000 and $70,000. de Becker Law and Estate Offices. Telephone 15633. 10542

Unfurnished Houses

TO LET: 3-story garden house, 202 Route de Say Zoong. Apply telephone 38868. -2029

HOUSE, five rooms, two baths, garden, Columbia Road, available March 1. Rent US$20. Fixtures to be taken over. Reply Box 970, NCDN. 10712

TO LET from March 1, 106 Amherst Avenue, all-screened and cool, three reception rooms, sun room, five bedrooms (one air-conditioned), three bathrooms, central heating, also fireplaces, garage, four servants rooms, well-stocked garden including good tennis court. Surrounded by other foreign properties. Also excellent servants and Studebaker Saloon car available. Apply A. J. Percival, Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd. 10719

THREE-STORIED foreign residence with garden, Great Western, near Columbia Road, modern conveniences. Rent $190. Apply 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Room 505, telephone 36082. -1845

LARGE house and garden available in the western district, 8 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Apply The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 10585

TO LET, attractive, modern residence on Great Western Road, six rooms, two bathrooms, big garden, garage. Address Box 4515, NCDN. 10581

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED by local import firm office accommodations, central location, approximately 1,000 sq. ft. Reply Box 991, NCDN. -1967

WANTED large offices about 1,800 square metres. Bund or vicinity. Communicate Box 998, NCDN. -1987

TO LET, whole or part office in central district. Address Box 953, NCDN. -1888

Animals

WANTED, sealyham terrier, one year old, house broken, willing to pay good price. Address Box 920, NCDN. -1917

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 10615

OWNER leaving, wants sell young chestnut horse suitable for good rider. Telephone 22012. 10743

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

CATHAY—NEXT BIG ATTRACTION!

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1941 (15th day of 1st moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Variable weather and winds with snow in places around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy with north-westerly winds over our regions: with cyclonic circulation and rain over the North of the Eastern Sea: with south-easterly winds to the South of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 45.0	max. 61.0	Min. 44.6	Max. 62.6
„ same date last year	min. 28.0	Max. 47.0	Min. 24.6	Max. 49.3

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service close on Feb. 15, 11.30 a.m. registered and 12.30 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Feb. 25. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service close on Feb. 11, 5.30 p.m. registered and 6.30 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for American and Europe: Feb. 13, 24, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	„	46
Hongkong and Macao	„	55
Postal Union Countries	„	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	„	44
Postal Union Countries	„	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)

Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai. Telgrams: Herald Shanghai

P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

MARRIAGE

PRODAN—POLLOCK.—At St. Michael's Church, Peking, January 28, 1941, CECILIA POLLOCK, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Pollock, of Shanghai, China, to MARIO PRODAN of Peking, China. 10749

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

FEBRUARY

10 Italy-China radiotelephone opened (1935)
10 Japanese occupied Hainan (1939)

COMING EVENTS

FEBRUARY

11 American Junior Chamber Commerce Chinese Language Classes begin to-day
12 Postage Stamp auction, 4th fl. Arnhold Bldg. 5.30
12 Cathedral School Old Boys Ass. Annual Meeting. 39 Myburgh Rd. 5.30 p.m.
13 For. Y. Debate-"Ethical Code vs Orthodox Christianity" 9. p.m.
13 R. L. Op. "Les Cloches de Corneville" Lyc. 8.15
13 Royal Asiatic Society: Mr. E. Kann on "Chinese Carved Ivories" 5.30 p.m.
14 For. Y. "Evening of Music" under direction Prof. S. S. Aksakov. 9 p.m.
16 Christian Science Broadcast XMHA 6.30
17 Engineering Society Meeting 5.45 p.m.
17 S.A.C.S. "Western motives in Chinese Art." by A. H. Burling. For Y. 5.30
22 Jewish Recreation Club Annual Dance at Shanghai Race Club 9.30 p.m.
27 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg S.I.B.C. 3 p.m.
28 Rover Scout Concert, Lyceum, 9
28 Special Soiree, in aid of St. Tichon's Orphanage, French Club 9.30 p.m.

MARCH

1 Rover Scout Concert, Lyceum, 3
6 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra in Glazunov's "Seasons". Symphonic ballet and "Stenka Razin" historical pantomime Lyceum Theatre 9.15.
8 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra Lyc. 9.15
9 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra Lyc. matinee at 2.15 evening at 9.15

NOTICE

Madame B. du Pac de Marsoulies, No. 160 Route Délastre, Shanghai, wishes to give notice in her name and in the name of the Estate of her late husband Mr. du Pac de Marsoulies that she has had not and has not any interest or any connection with the Law Offices known as "Ane Etude du Pac de Marsoulies", No. 25 Rue Chu Pao San, which have been in charge of third parties since the demise of her late husband in 1932. The same applies to the Land and Estate Office bearing the name of her late husband Mr. du Pac de Marsoulies and which is located also No. 25 Rue Chu Pao San.

By Order,

ETUDE
de
Me. R. d'AUXION de RUFFE.

Shanghai, February 5, 1941. 10721

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"As standard as sterling silver"

Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products

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AT REASONABLE RATES.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

(NORTH CHINA BRANCH)

jointly with the

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHINA, INC.

A Meeting will be held in the Auditorium, 20 Museum Road, on THURSDAY, February 13, 1941, at 5:30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

E. KANN, Esq.

entitled "CHINESE IVORY CARVINGS" illustrated with Lantern Slides and specimens.

The chair will be taken by The President, A. H. George, Esq., C.M.G.

The Meeting is open to the Public.

N. MAAS,
Honorary Secretary (R.A.S.) 10747

CENTRAL PROPERTIES, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Shanghai, on Friday, the 28th February, 1941, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1940, approving the declaration of a dividend, electing Directors, appointing Auditors to the Company, and to transact any other ordinary business which may be brought before the Meeting.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that at the same time and on the same day at 4 p.m. or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution as a Special Resolution namely:—

"THAT the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following that is to say:—

(a) That in Article 12 the words "shall pay a fee of such amount as the Board may from time to time determine" be substituted for the words "shall pay one Dollar or such smaller sum as the Board shall determine".
(b) That in Article 13 the words "as the Board may from time to time determine" be substituted for the words "not exceeding one Dollar".
(c) That Article 41 be cancelled and the following Article substituted therefor:—
"41.—A fee of such amount as the Board may from time to time determine may be charged for each transfer, and shall, if required by the Board, be paid before the registration thereof. A similar fee may be charged on the registration of any other document". ....

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 20th February to the 28th February, 1941, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. B. ETHERINGTON.
Secretary.

February 6, 1941. 10671

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anyway, your own home town possibly has.

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Honorary Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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Canton	Mukden	Sourabaya
Changchaikow	Nagasaki	Sydney
Dairen	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hamburg	New York	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo (Marunouchi)
Harbin	Otaru	Tsingtao
Hongkong	Paris	Yingkow
Honolulu	Peking	
Hsinking	Rangoon	

G. KISHINAMI, *Manager*

ONE SECRET

of success is to make hay with the grass that grows under other people's feet. Another is never to be caught uninsured when any disaster overtakes you.

C. E. SPARKE
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Dr. M. YAGATA

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Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Telephone 14273 10616

Country Walks

Contrary to popular opinion, perhaps, the country to the west of Shanghai is as open and as attractive as ever to the nature lover. This is the ideal season to explore it. There are a variety of routes to follow, each one with its own characteristics, and most of them fully described in "Country Walks," the walker's handbook compiled by Mr. E. S. Wilkinson. It costs $5 and can be obtained from most booksellers, or from the "North-China Daily News" Office. A feature of "Shanghai Country Walks" is the excellent collection of maps it contains.

EVACUEES

Keep in Touch with China

Some of you are going to a new country; many of you are returning to your homeland—in either case you will want to keep in touch with personalities and Chinese affairs. The easiest and most effective way to do this is by subscribing to the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

The "North-China Herald" is a weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" and publishes in salient form news and facts with a sense of proportion, fearlessness, restraint and independence that has justified its readers' confidence and its existence for over 80 years.

May we send you a form for completion?

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

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H. C. B. WAY
Branch Manager.

THE WING ON COMPANY

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of THE WING ON COMPANY, FEDERAL INC. U.S.A., a dividend of Ch.$1 per share, which shall include a Special Tax-Saving Dividend in an amount equal to the proportion and amount of Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax which the Corporation would otherwise have to pay under the United States Income Tax laws, will be paid on the 15th day of February 1941.

M. THOMPSON,
Secretary,

MACHINERY

Wanted to buy

Thread Grinding Machines Bit (meches) 3/8 x 3, ¼ x 2½ in. and Inside Micrometre Calipers (metric)

Offer with particulars to Box 952, NCDN. -1738

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GRADE "A" (T.T.)

The milk that comes from Tuberculin-tested cows

Try our Prostokvasha and Yoghurt made by improved process.

SHANGHAI MILK SUPPLY CO.

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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Feb. 8 16.00	Feb. 8 21.00	Fbb. 9 4.00	Fbb. 9 9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.23	30.23	30.08	30.11
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.15	—0.19	—0.27	—0.25
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.12	—0.13	—0.15	—0.12
Wind (direction)	ESE	E/S	SE	SSE
„ (miles per hour)	18.1	18.7	14.9	11.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	48.2°	45.3°	46.9°	51.4°
Humidity (per cent)	68	65	87	86
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	9	9
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Feb. 8	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.29	—0.10	30.21
Temp. min. 34.7° Max. 54.0°	44.3°	+1.4°	37.0°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	3.01	—	2.59

Time and Tide	10/2	11/2	12/2	13/2	14/2	15/2	16/2
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.41	6.41	6.40	6.39	6.38	6.37	6.36
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.36	17.37	17.38	17.39	17.40	17.41	17.41
Moon rises at Shanghai	15.58	17.00	18.04	19.08	20.13	21.19	22.24
Moon sets at Shanghai	4.54	5.44	6.26	7.10	7.52	8.33	9.16
Flood makes Shai. (day)	9.05	10.00	10.46	11.30	12.21	13.09	13.42
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	14.38	15.14	15.50	16.28	17.10	17.56	6.08
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	11.40	12.18	12.54	13.35	14.15	14.50	15.25
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	—	7.40	7.73	8.19	8.53	8.79	8.40

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 8th:—High and steady pressure over China and Japan. Fresh monsoon along the China Coast. Cloudy and cold weather.

State on the morning of the 9th:—Cloudy and cold weather. South-easterly wind. Pressure rather low and falling.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, February 10.	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
Chefoo and Tientsin	*19.00	8.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	11.00	11.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00

TUESDAY, February 11.		
Amoy Swatow and Canton	x*20.00	7.15
Amoy	*20.00	7.30
Swatow	8.30	9.00
Weihaiwei Chefoo & Tientsin	9.30	10.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Australia New Zealand and Manila	17.30	18.30
Hongkong and Canton	18.00	18.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	19.30	20.00

* The night before
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Feb. 24, 1941.

Canton-Hanoi-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton on Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways per available steamer to Saigon.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at noon and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 11.30 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. close at 9.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Via S.H.N.R. 12.30 p.m. for Sungkiang and Hangchow 12.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai Line at 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remark: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains. (for time of closing see above)

Acknowledgments

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Balance brought forward $1,696,614

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Some of the Staff of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	404
Two White Russian Friends	40
Some Jewish Friends	35
Malcolm & Co., Ltd.	50
Adlington,Mr/Mrs.A.V.	10
Allan,Miss Winifred	30
Barber,Mr/Mrs.John	10
Bartley,Major H.S.	25
Billon,Mr/Mrs.V.A.	50
Bloomfield,Miss E.A.	5
Campbell,Mr/Mrs.J.D.	10
Cassidy,Miss B.E.	30
Chalmers,Miss Lesley	10
Corner,Mr/Mrs.Leonard	10
Danson,Miss Elsie	20
Darroch,Miss J.R.	50
Dunstan,Miss M.C.	10
Mr/Mrs.J.J.G. and Joan	15
Snitzer,Miss S.V.	5
Gulston,Miss P.R.	100
Harran,Mr/Mrs.C.R.	15
Harris,Mr/Mrs.H.E.	100
Helm,Mr/Mrs.W.H.	20
Henderson,Mr/Mrs.J.C.R.Wells	25
Jacobs,Mr/Mrs.N.S.	20
Kendall,Mr/Mrs.F.	10
Matthews,Rev.P.C.	50
Maureen,Hugh/Gordon	30
McTier,Miss D.E.	20
Mills,Mr/Mrs.S.G.	50
Model Dairy Farm	2
Paulsen/Bayes-Davy	100
Pilcher,Mr/Mrs.H.W.	50
Porter,Mr/Mrs.C.W.	100
Quack,Mr/Mrs.R.E.Aitken	20
Raworth,Mr/Mrs.A.B.	325
Renacre,Pauline	10
Ridgway,C.H.	20
Ward-Smith,Mr/Mrs.W.D.	20
SowerbyMr/Mrs.A. de C.	50
Strutt,Mr/Mrs.G.E.	25
Thomas,Mr/Mrs.R.A.	25
Walker,Mr/Mrs.T.H.	20
WelchMr/Mrs.F.G.	20
White, White & Co.	500
Wilkinson,Mr/Mrs.A.B.	25
Walton,Mr/Mrs.H.	20
Clarke,Mr/Mrs.G.E.	10
Beynon,Mr/Mrs.O.G.R.	20
Shanghai Club—proceeds of Lottery drawn on 1/2/41	1,282
Bourke,Mr/Mrs.H.P.	10
Edelsten,Mr/Mrs.R.M.	15
Moore & Co., Ltd.—L.	25
Wellsted,Mrs.M.	5
Brown,G.Gordon	20
Marshall/Partners—Drs.	100
Jamieson,Mr/Mrs.J.	15
Latimer,Miss D. P.	50
Malone,Miss M.M.	20
Jackson,Sr.—F.	10
Marsh,Mr/Mrs.J.W.P.	50
Robertson,James	25
Pratt,Mr/Mrs.G.S.	20
Sinclair,Mr/Mrs.A.C.	20
Smith,Mr/Mrs.S.J.	10
Young,Mr/Mrs.C.R.M.	200
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	200
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.—non-British Staff	70

Watling,Miss M.	20	Palfreeman,D.C.	20
Wolnizer,P.	10	E.P.	30
J.E.	10	Parker,A.H.	10
Anon	500	K.B.P.	20
GYN	25	Parr,A.	20
Mohideen Bros.	25	Anon	10
Baker,H.F.	25	Parsons,E.E.	30
Robjean	25	Fedder,N.	15
Jack,Miss G.C.	5	Penfold,F.G.	20
Southerton,R.G.	20	Perry,S.M.	25
R.I.M.	10	D.P.	10
Patsy	10	J.V.P.	25
Scott,Miss I.B.	10	Puddle,H.G.	100
Scott,Miss M.G.	10	N.P.	50
Shaw,P.H.	5	Pyle,J.H.	30
Abraham,J.H.	20	Raeburn,D.J.	25
Adamson,A.S.	20	Rafen,Mrs.M.F.	5
A.	10	Anon	40
Bluenose	25	D.R.	30
Artlett,W.A.	20	Rayden,F.	50
Baker,J.C.	20	Rayment,P.	20
Anon	50	H.G.R.	20
Tim	50	D.R.	100
E.F.B.	25	Roberts,Miss A.B.	10
Anon	100	I.R.	10
Anon	10	Robertson,R.H.	20
Blaikie,C.B.	30	Rodda,A.	10
Blair,A.B.	10	Anon	5
Blake,Miss E.M.	50	Anon	50
Blake,R.H.	25	Rogers,J.T.	25
Bloom,G.C.	10	F.R.	60
B.&D.	10	Rothe,K.	50
D.B.	20	Rouse,Rolla	50
Box,R.H.	25	Anon	25
Boyd,D.J.	20	Anon	100
Brice,E.W.L.	25	R.S.	100
Bridger,H.L.	10	D.B.S.	25
Brockett,Mrs.J.	5	Searle,J.H.	10
Brockett,J.A.	10	Seddon,A.E.	25
Brownrigg,G.B.	25	Sharman,V.	20
E.M.B.	25	Sharp,R.H.	300
Buck,A.W.	25	Mr/Mrs.J.T.S.	20
Carlsen,A.E.	50	Sim,W.B.	30
Clarke,V.F.	25	Schuter,W.D.	30
W.C.G.C.	30	Spray,Mr/Mrs.F.	30
Coates,L.V.	10	Stewart,W.A.	40
R.B.C.	10	Stokes,F.K.G.	25
Copley,C.G.	25	Stormes,G.B.	25
A.V.C.	10	Sullivan,F.	50
I.C.	10	Talbot,G.	20
Crawford,F.S.	50	Anon	40
Dollie/John	20	Thomas,H.H.	50
F.R.D.	200	H.T.	50
J.D.	25	Anon	10
Davis,E.G.	30	Tneh Peng-chye	10
Day,L.G.	10	A.E.T.	50
Denham,L.	20	Boney	25
R.V.D.	20	Leobelle	10
Dobson,H.R.	15	Wallace,Hugh	10
Doddridge,W.J.	20	Waller,G.	5
Doodha,N.B.	20	Mr/Mrs.E.E.W.	25
Downie,N.P.	50	T.W.	25
Mr/Mrs.J.O.D.	50	Warner,W.	60
Dudley,R.	10	Rossweir	20
R.S.D.	25	Webb,J.V.	150
Edgar,Dr.J.	250	White,A.V.	500
T.O.E.	10	White & Co.	500
Anon	10	Wills,G.M.	10
T.J.E.	20	Shadow	5
E.B.F.	10	O.C.	25
Feasey,S.E.	25	W.W.G.H.	20
Anon	20	Woodhouse,B.R.	60
L.E.F.	25	Anon	50
Fisher,Peter	25	Anon	20
Fletcher,J.L.	20	Stewamabs	15
Forrest,F.J.	15	McOwan,A.I.	25
Forster,H.E.	50	Q.A.N.	10
Anon	25	McLean,A.	10
Anon	50	M.J.L.	50
Fretwell,V.V.W.	30	Anon	100
W.F.G.	25	Anon	30
Grondahl,A.K.	25	J.C.B./M.L.B.	25
Thomas Henry	20	Anon	10
Hargreaves,W.	30	Cleland,H.R.	100
Harling,H.R.	100	R.L.C.	5
Harris,Miss F.I.	30	E.F.D.	20
Hay,James	100	Gray,A.T.	10
Heley,S.V.	15	Anon	25
Herz,Dr.E.	10	Anon	75
E.M.H.	20	Karaniia,S.P.	5
Hillman,S.E.G.	25	Keating,D.	50
Hollywood,G.	25	Mr/Mrs.A.T.L.	50
Hornby,Col.J.W.	100	Lynch,Miss K.	5
Anon	30	R.F.C.M.	100
Jones,R.A.	150	Anon	50
J.H.J.	100	Orr,H.E.	50
D.J.K.	30	Pether,H.E.	25
Anon	20	Anon	75
J.A.S.K.	50	Anon	20
Klatchko,Dr.M.	25	Anon	50
Anon	100	Anon	100
David/John	5	Watt,A.	50
Legge,D.P.	30	Woodward,L.A.	25
Leith,A.C.	250	D.W.	50
Lingard,A.	10	Anon	100
M.L.	100	J.F.E.M.	50
Anon	100	Brook,Mrs.D.	20
Longhurst,C.D.	100	Anon	25
Maas,N.	100	Charters,W.	10
Anon	150	Cobbett,A.M.	50
Anon	100	A.H.A.	75
Maclean,C.	100	Carson,W.I.	20
Mann,G.H.	50	Brooke,J.T.W.	25
Martin,H.	10	Beeching,E.	10
Anon	20	F.S.C.	50
Mayne,G.E.O.	100	W.V.K.C.	10
J.M.C.	20	Banham,H.G.	50
McIlwain,W.	100	E.M.A.	40
D.M.	500	Anon	10
McLorn,Mrs.F.	5	Deitch,R.	75
Meyer,H.A.	50	W.B.P.	10
Tintack	30	Aiers,T.A.	15
Anon	50	Anon	100
Moore,Harry	20	Dickson,W.N.	20
Morgan,J.E.	100	Crickmer,H.A.	30
Anon	15	Gimson,A.F.	25
Munro,D.M.	35	Dearn,J.W.	20
Nash,A.C.R.	10	G.F.D.	15
Newcomb,A.S.	40	Day,J.	25
N.E.K.	50	Connelly,H.	10
H.F.N.	5	B.H.	100
C.C.N.	25	Harrison,G.	30
O'Halloran,M.	20	A.H.H.	30
O'Kane,J.C.	50	Cowe,G.M.	10
O'Neill,T.C.	50	Harman,A.	100
Openshaw,A.D.	25	June	5
P.H.O.	50	Goodwin,R.H.	30
P.	10	Hall,A.C.	50

(To be continued tomorrow)

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He Doesn't WASTE PRECIOUS TIME . . . .
He Doesn't WEAR HIMSELF OUT . . .

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LEICA Summar F 5 cm. 1.2 speed 1/1000 US$125. Sixtus light meter US$16.50. Telephone 19202 for inspection. 10733

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WANTED, one/two-roomed apartment, modern building, Concession. Prepared to buy furniture, fittings. Address Box 971, NCDN. -1934

DOWN-TOWN, two-roomed export office and two-roomed apartment. Box 964, NCDN., telephone 16761. -1915

WANTED two/three roomed apartment, unfurnished, in Concession. State price and conditions. No brokers. Box 975 NCDN. 10718

UNFURNISHED, four to five-roomed, modern apartment with all conveniences, Settlement or Concession, wanted by reliable couple for immediate or short term occupation. State full particulars and lowest rental to Box 893, NCDN. -1771

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YOUNG, attractive lady seeks position as shop assistant, receptionist, speaks English and German. Address Box 1005, NCDN. -1399

YOUNG MAN, experienced in accounting and general office work, seeks position. Possesses first-class knowledge of English and Russian; also speaks Chinese. Address Box 996, NCDN. -1950

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LADY-stenotypist, knowledge French, German, previous employment publishing house, open for engagement. Address Box 926, NCDN. -1529

EXPERIENCED secretary/stenographer, British girl, seeks immediate employment. Address Box 942, NCDN. -1851

COMPETENT secretary-typist, receptionist, British lady, over ten years' experience, fluent French, references, seeks position. Box 963, NCDN. -1909

REFRIGERATING engineer, foreign, highly-experienced, seeks position, either local or outport. Box 353, NCDN. -1821

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GREEK lessons by competent teacher. Full informations Post Office Box 698 or telephone 82346. -1900

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